

British Museum (Natural History)

Ruwenzori Expedition

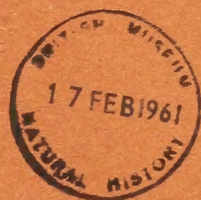
1952

Volume I, Number 7

Noctuidae

by

D. S. FLETCHER



London

Printed by order of the Trustees of the British Museum

Issued February, 1961 Price Two Pounds net

Noctuidae

By D. S. FLETCHER

British Museum (Natural History)



The Noctuidae collected during the British Museum expedition to East Africa in 1934-5 and during the expedition to Ruwenzori in 1952 together consist of 1139 specimens representing 252 species, of which 104 proved to be new to science. Two species, *Saltia edwardsi* Tams and *Sesamia oriaula* Tams & Bowden, have already been described elsewhere; 76 species and two subspecies are described in the following pages and 26 species have been referred to genera only, to await further material. Of the 252 species collected, 161 are from Ruwenzori and 91 from various localities in Kenya and Uganda visited by the two expeditions. Certain additional material from the unnamed accessions in the British Museum and specimens collected by A. Holm during the Swedish expedition to the mountains of East Africa in 1948 and kindly loaned by Dr. René Malaise of the Riksmuseum in Stockholm have also been included in this paper.

The majority of the species of Noctuidae collected from the lower elevations of Ruwenzori, from the savannah and the partially cultivated elephant grass belts and from the lower levels of the montane rain forest belt, between 6000 and 8000 ft., have a wide distribution in Africa and no doubt the species from these belts, described as new in this paper, will eventually be shown to have a similar distribution.

Above 8000 ft., from the upper levels of the montane rain forest belt to the limits of vegetation in the alpine belt, most species of Noctuidae have a more restricted distribution. Of the twelve previously described species recorded from the upper levels of the montane rain forest belt and above, only four are known to have a wide distribution in Africa. Of the thirteen species now known from the ericaceous and alpine belts, only *Elaeodes barnsi* A. E. Prout, described from Kivu material, is known in the typical form from a locality other than Ruwenzori.

The species known to occur at 8000 ft. and over on Ruwenzori are listed below, arranged in the vegetation zones with which they are associated. The known distribution of previously described species is given in brackets.

In the absence of a more modern and complete classification of the Noctuidae, that used by Hampson in Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M. has been followed, with minor modifications.

Below each previously described species is given its known distribution at the time this paper was prepared. All specimens, unless otherwise indicated, are in the British Museum.

The colour names used in the descriptions of new species are taken from Ridgway's *Color standards and Color Nomenclature*.

Species of Noctuidae known to occur above 8000 ft. on Ruwenzori.**Montane Rain Forest Belt (above 8000 ft.)**

NOCTUINAE

Axylia belophora sp.n.*Axylia intimima* sp.n.*Axylia rhodopea* Hampson (Ruwenzori)*Euxoothera cyclophora* sp.n.

HADENINAE

Elaeodes barnsi A. E. Prout (Kivu)*Elaeodes bryodes* sp.n.*Elaeodes rufifusa* Hampson (?) subsp. (Mt. Mlanje)*Apospasta synclera* sp.n.*Apospasta rhodina* sp.n.*Mythimna phaeopasta* Hampson (Ruwenzori & Kivu)

CUCULLIINAE

Homonacna alpnista sp.n.

ACRONICTINAE

Eutamias subsagula sp.n.*Appana cinisigna* Joannis (C. & S. Africa; Mauritius)*Appana furca* sp.n.*Tracheplexia schista* sp.n.*Callopietria dascia* sp.n.*Elypteron leucosticta* Hampson (Kenya)*Hygrostola homomunda* sp.n.*Sciomesa venata* sp.n.*Sciomesa cyclophora* sp.n.

EUSTROTIINAE

Corgatha odontota sp.n.

NYCTEOLINAE

Pardasena atmocyma sp.n.

CATOCALINAE

Hypersynpnoides congoensis Berio (S.W. Africa)

PLUSIINAE

Syngrapha circumflexa Linn. (S.E. Europe; Africa; India)

OPHIDERINAE

Giria pectinicornis B.-Baker (W., C. & E. Africa)*Rivula catadela* sp.n.*Rhesala goleta* Felder (W., C. & E. Africa)

HYPENINAE

Hypena aridoxa sp.n.*Hypena euprepes* sp.n.*Hypena scotina* sp.n.*Hypena chionosticha* sp.n.*Hypena prionodes* sp.n.*Hyphenodes haploa* sp.n.*Luceria emarginata* sp.n.**Ericaceous Belt**

NOCTUINAE

Axylia edwardsi sp.n.*Axylia sciodes* sp.n.*Axylia rhodopea* Hampson (Ruwenzori)*Euxoothera callima* sp.n.

HADENINAE

Elaeodes barnsi A. E. Prout (Kivu)*Apospasta kennedyi* sp.n.*Tycomarptes tortirena* A. E. Prout (Ruwenzori)

ACRONICTINAE

Euplexia pericalles sp.n.*Appana furca* sp.n.*Tracheplexia schista* sp.n.

OPHIDERINAE

Rivula sp.

HYPENINAE

Hypena albirhomboidea A. E. Prout (Ruwenzori)*Hypena scotina* sp.n.**Alpine Belt**

NOCTUINAE

Axylia rhodopea Hampson (Ruwenzori)

HADENINAE

Apospasta kennedyi sp.n.*Tycomarptes tortirena* A. E. Prout (Ruwenzori)

ACRONICTINAE

Euplexia pericalles sp.n.

HYPENINAE

Hypena scotina sp.n.

NOCTUINAE

***Heliothis armigera* (Hübner)**

Noctua armigera Hübner, 1803-8, Samml. europ. Schmett., Tab. Noctua, pl. 79:370.

Heliothis pulverosa Walker, 1857, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 11:688.

Heliothis conferta Walker, 1857, tom. cit., p. 690.

Heliothis uniformis Wallengren, 1860, Wien. ent. Monatschr., 4:171.

Anchoscelis insularis Walker, 1875, in Mellis, St. Helena, 182.

Heliothis armigera ab. *fusca* Cockerell, 1889, Entomologist, 22:4.

Chloridea obsoleta Fab. ab. *rufa* Warren, 1911, in Seitz, Gross-schmett. Erde, 3:246, pl. 50:L.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Atlantic Is.; Palearctic region, except extreme north; Oriental and Indo-Australian regions; New Zealand; Pacific Is.

***Micragrotis semicirculosa elaphrodes* subsp.n.**

Differs from *M. s. semicirculosa* Gaede (1935) in the paler fore wing; ground colour light buff; the drab and fuscous irroration, postad of the cell and proximad of the postmedial fascia in the nominate subspecies, is wanting.

KENYA: Kitale, 1 ♂; ibid., 9.iv.1926, holotype ♂; Hoeybridge (5 miles radius), iv-v.1930 (E. Barns), 2 ♂; Mt. Elgon, iv.1932 (T. H. E. Jackson), 1 ♂.

A pair of the nominate subspecies was collected on Ruwenzori at Bugoye, 1300 m., 14.iv.1948 by A. Holm; these two specimens are in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum in Stockholm.

***Micragrotis intendens* (Walker) (comb.n.; nom.res.)**

Axylia intendens Walker, 1857, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 11:717.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kenya to Cape Province.

Generically distinct from *Apamea indigna* H.Sch. (1854) and *Agrotis dividens* Walker (1856), with which it has long been synonymized; *indigna* is probably synonymous with *Mentaxya rimosa* (Guenée, 1852) or *Mentaxya fletcheri* (Berio, 1955); *dividens* is a distinct species in the genus *Amazonides*.

***Amazonides* gen.n.**

Neuration as in *Axylia*. Fore tibia with five spines along inner edge and two along outer edge; in addition two very stout spines are situate at inner edge and one at outer edge, just before joint with tarsus. Frons smoothly rounded.

Male genitalia. Uncus simple. Valve more or less incised at two-thirds ventral margin; basal two-thirds broadly sclerotized; apical third variable in shape, rectangular, rhomboid or battledore; apical third of ventral margin also variable in shape, being rounded or straight with one or two projections, but invariably with a ridge-like process, almost sack-like in some species, situate just proximad of incision; just basad of the incision, a digitate process arises medially from a semicircular, sclerotized base; vesica with numerous spiculate ridges and a small cluster of spines at apex.

Female genitalia characterized by the strongly sclerotized genital plate, often rounded, and by the strongly sclerotized, shield-like eighth sternum with hair-scale pockets anteriorly. Ductus bursae and bursa copulatrix membranous and without signa.

Type species: *Axylia putrefacta* Guenée (1852). (Figures 132-134).

The gender of the generic name is feminine.

The following species are also included in the genus:

Amazonides ascia sp.n.

Lycophotia atrisigna Hampson (1911)

Agrotis dividens Walker (1856)

Agrotis ecstrigata Hampson (1903)

Agrotis elaeopis Hampson (1907)

Euxoa epipyria Hampson (1903)

Agrotis fumicolor Hampson (1902)

Lycophotia fuscirufa Hampson (1903)

Agrotis griseofusca Hampson (1913)

Agrotis rufescens Hampson (1913)

Euxoa ruficeps Hampson (1903)

Euxoa rufomixta Hampson (1903)

Axylia tabida Guenée (1852)

Axylia ustula Hampson (1913)

Agrotis dividens Walker differs in having a cylindrical projection from the frons; the genitalia of both sexes, however, though showing some modifications, are essentially of the *Amazonides* type.

***Amazonides ascia* sp.n. (Figures 8, 138)**

♂ 33 mm. Vestiture light buff; palpus, patagia and tegulae irrorate with deep brownish drab. Fore wing light buff; proximal four-fifths of anterior half densely suffused with deep brownish drab; medial fold lightly irrorate with cinnamon; weakly marked reniform and orbicular spots ringed with black; postmedial fascia, consisting of several slender lines, black and marked on veins only; termen broadly drab between veins R_5 and Cu_2 ; terminal interneural spots black. Hind wing cartridge buff, immaculate.

Genitalia. Uncus simple and tapered. Valve shaped as illustrated, with two short processes arising medially, one rounded, one tapered. Vesica densely and minutely scobinate, with an apical patch of short spines.

Closely related to *A. fuscirufa* (Hampson 1903). Differs superficially in its larger size and the paler posterior half and terminal fifth of the fore wing. Differs structurally in the genitalia; in *fuscirufa* the apex of the valve is almost straight and the ventral corner sharp and beak-like; the ventral margin is narrowly rounded and produced below the incision; the process which extends to one-half dorsal margin is slender and digitate.

KENYA: Aberdare Range, Mt. Kinangop, 8000 ft., x.1934 (Edwards), holotype ♂.

***Scotia longidentifera* (Hampson)**

Euxoa longidentifera Hampson, 1903, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 4: 166, Plate 60: 10.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5000 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kenya; Rhodesia; Transvaal; Natal; Basutoland; Cape Province; Comoro I.; Madagascar.

The specimens from S. Africa differ slightly from the type in the structure of the male genitalia, as do also those from Comoro I. and Madagascar, and may represent subspecies.

Scotia segetum (Schifferrmüller)

Noctua segetum Schifferrmüller, 1775, Syst. Verz. Schm. Wien, 81, Plate 1a:3.

Agrotis segetum Schifferrmüller, Kozhantshikov, 1937, Faune de U.R.S.S., Ins., Lep., 13, No. 3:513 (synonymy).

Agrotis correcta Walker, 1856, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 10:345.

Agrotis fuscata Butler, 1881, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881:179.

Agrotis segetum ab. *paradoxa* Cockayne, 1952, Ent. Rec., 64:189, Plate 8:1.

Agrotis segetum ab. *bilineata* Cockayne, 1952, loc. cit.

Agrotis segetum ab. *mediocuneata* Cockayne, 1952, loc. cit., Plate 8:3.

Agrotis segetum ab. *semiconfluens* Cockayne, 1952, loc. cit.

Agrotis segetum ab. *seminigra* Cockayne, 1952, loc. cit., Plate 8:2.

Agrotis segetum ab. *marginata* Cockayne, 1952, tom. cit., p. 190, Plate 8:4.

UGANDA: Kigezi Dist., Mt. Muhavura, 10,000–12,000 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀; Mt. Mgahinga, 8000 ft (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Islands of N. & S. Atlantic; N., E. & S. Africa; Sokotra; Palaearctic & Oriental regions.

Axylia edwardsi sp.n. (Figures 5, 136, 139)

♂♀ 33–36 mm. Palpus, frons and patagia light buff irrorate with black; patagia with a broad band of dark olive buff in some examples. Thorax light buff irrorate with fuscous, black and a little deep vinaceous purple; metathorax with a tuft of buff hair-scales extending posteriorly over first abdominal segment. Abdomen light buff densely irrorate with bistre. Fore wing densely and evenly irrorate with dark olive buff and black and strikingly patterned, as illustrated, with light buff; reniform and orbicular spots black, the former irrorate with white medially; the light buff streak in the proximal half of the submedial fold is variable, being better developed in some examples than in others; termen black, interrupted at the veins, which are white distad of the postmedial fascia. Hind wing cartridge buff, termen and apex weakly suffused with drab; cell spot drab; postmedial fascia weakly marked on veins, drab.

Genitalia of both sexes as illustrated.

Readily distinguished from other African species of *Axylia* by the strikingly patterned fore wings and by the genitalia of both sexes.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 10,200 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 8 ♂, 15 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

Axylia sciodes sp.n. (Figures 4, 137, 140)

Closely related to the preceding species, differing externally in colour and pattern and structurally in the genitalia of both sexes.

♂♀ 34–40 mm. The vestiture differs from *A. edwardsi* in the denser black irroration, especially on the thorax. On the fore wing the medial and submedial folds are densely black; the light

buff pattern is reduced to the streak in the proximal half of the submedial fold and to the partial ringing of the reniform and orbicular spots; remainder of wing fuscous.

Male genitalia. The apex of the valve differs from that of *edwardsi* in shape, the harpe is tapered and not broadened apically and the digitate process is straight and greater in length.

Female genitalia. The greater part of the ductus bursae is sclerotized; the secondary sack, leading to the ductus seminalis, arises nearer the posterior end of the primary sack and is greater in length than in *edwardsi*.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 10,200 ft., xii-1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♀; Bigo, 11,400 ft., 20-22.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂, including holotype; Lamia Valley, 11,900 ft., 30-31.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), allotype ♀.

***Axylia belophora* sp.n. (Figures 6, 135, 142)**

♂ 27-30 mm. Palpus, frons, vertex, patagia and abdomen light buff; all, except third segment of palpus, irrorate with chestnut and black or bister; patagia broadly tipped with black. Thorax chestnut irrorate with black; metathorax with a tuft of light buff hair-scales extending posteriorly over first abdominal segment. Fore wing light buff very lightly irrorate with chestnut; distal half of cell area occupied by a dart-shaped area of black enclosing the white reniform and the black, light buff-ringed orbicular spots; proximal third of wing chestnut at costa and posterior of cubitus; a patch of chestnut between three-fourths and seven-eighths costa; termen broadly chestnut between veins M_1 and A_1 ; antemedial fascia slender and black with dart-like distal projections in submedial fold and between vein A_1 and inner margin; postmedial fascia double and black, marked only as dots on veins. Hind wing as in *A. edwardsi*.

Genitalia of both sexes as illustrated.

Closely similar to *A. edwardsi*, differing superficially in colour and pattern and structurally in the genitalia of both sexes. The male differs in the shape of the valve; the female differs in the sclerotization of the ductus bursae.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂, 4 ♀, including holotype and allotype; Misigo, 8550 ft., 2-3.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀.

***Axylia posterioducta* sp.n. (Figures 2, 3, 141, 145)**

♂ 27 mm.; ♀ 25 mm. Similar in pattern and closely related to *Axylia annularis* (Saalmüller, 1891).

Male. Frons and vertex deep brownish drab; in *annularis* light buff irrorate with black. Patagia deep brownish drab and tawny, tipped with black; in *annularis* concolorous with frons. Thorax and tegulae deep brownish drab; in *annularis* black. Fore wing pinkish buff; proximal half of costal area light buff in one example; proximal half of submedial fold suffused with vinaceous fawn and patterned, as illustrated, with black; in *annularis* the ground colour is light buff; costa, medial fold and area posterior of it, densely irrorate with black. Hind wing white; cell spot and terminal interneural spots drab; subterminal fascia, marked by spots on veins, drab; distal third of wing weakly suffused with drab; in *annularis*, except for a drab apical area, the wing is white and immaculate.

Female. Frons, vertex, patagia, thorax and tegulae light buff irrorate with black. Fore wing light buff, patterned with black, as illustrated. Hind wing similar to that of male. In *annularis* the female is similar to the male.

Male genitalia. Valve differs from that of *annularis* in the bowing of the dorsal margin and in the shape of the harpe; in *annularis* the apical process on the aedeagus is not developed.

Female genitalia. Differs from *annularis* (Figure 144) in the shape of the bursa copulatrix. The ductus seminalis arises from the posterior end of the bursa copulatrix; in *annularis* it arises from the anterior end.

KENYA: Aberdare Range, Mt. Kinangop, 8000 ft., x.1934 (*Edwards*), 3 ♂, 2 ♀ in the British Museum; Mt. Kinangop, Forêt de Bambous, 2500–3000 m., ii.1912 (*Alluaud & Jeannel*), 1 ♂; Mt. Kenya, Forêt infer. (*Podocarpus*), i–ii.1912 (*Alluaud & Jeannel*), 1 ♂ in the Paris Museum.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♀ in the British Museum.

***Axylia intimima* sp.n. (Figures 1, 143)**

♀ 24 mm. Superficially similar to the female of the preceding species; the fore wing differs in having the costa and the posterior half of the wing, especially the proximal fourth, irrorate with vinaceous fawn and having a short, black streak arising from mid-posterior margin and extending diagonally apicad; the hind wing differs in being uniformly drab, the cell spot and dotted post-medial fascia being very faintly defined in a darker shade. Superficially similar also to *A. coniota* (Hampson, 1903), differing in the greatly reduced fuscous irroration of the fore wing.

Genitalia as illustrated. Figure 146 illustrates the female genitalia of *coniota*.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7–13.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), holotype ♀.

***Axylia rhodopea* (Hampson)**

Episilia (sic) *rhodopea* Hampson, 1907, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (7) 19:245.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Namwamba Valley, 10,200 ft. (*Edwards*), 15 ♂, 17 ♀; Heath Zone, 10,500–11,500 ft. (*Buxton*), 1 ♂; Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft. (*Fletcher*), 14 ♂, 30 ♀; Bigo, 11,400 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂, 11 ♀; Kimemba Camp, 11,900 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Lake Bujuku, 13,050 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Ruwenzori.

The two specimens from Mahoma River and Nyinabitaba, in the rain forest belt, have a wing-span of 29 mm. and 27 mm. respectively; the two from Kimemba Camp and Lake Bujuku, in the alpine belt, measure 37 mm. and 39 mm. respectively. The specimens from the ericaceous belt are intermediate in size.

***Psectraxyia* gen.n.**

Male antenna ciliate. Fore tibia with five spines along inner edge and one along outer edge; at joint with tarsus there are one small and two large spines on the inner edge and one large spine on the outer edge. Frons smoothly rounded. Neuration as in *Axylia*.

Genitalia. Uncus stout and tapered, almost glabrous. Valve slender; dorsal margin sinuous; basal half of ventral margin folded; two short processes are situate medially in basal half; ventral margin with cluster of stout spines at three-fourths. Aedeagus one-seventh longer than valve, obtusely angled medially; vesica unadorned. Differs from *Axylia* in the loss of the harpe on the valve, which appears to have been replaced by the comb of stout spines.

The gender of the generic name is neuter.

Type species: *Psectraxyia boursini* sp.n.

***Psectraxyia boursini* sp.n. (Figures 7, 151)**

♂ 30 mm. Palpus and frons dusky brown with a few pinkish buff scales. Vertex and thorax dusky brown, the scales tipped with white; patagia fan-like, white basally, ochraceous tawny medially, dusky brown apically, the medial and apical scales tipped with white. Fore wing tilleul buff or light buff, in the type densely and evenly irrorate with drab grey; anterior half of wing (except apical fourth), the slender, weakly marked sub-basal and antemedial fasciae (the latter traceable only on posterior half of wing), the double postmedial fascia (marked by dots on veins), distal half of discal fold and distal extremities of vein Cu_2 and submedial fold and the terminal, inter-neural dots fuscous; cell area and veins R_5 to M_3 bright ochraceous tawny; cilia dull ochraceous tawny. Hind wing white, more or less bordered with bister.

It is with pleasure that I name this species in honour of Monsieur Ch. Boursin, in appreciation of his advice and ready help in working out this subfamily.

KENYA: Aberdare Range, Mt. Kinangop, 8000 ft., x.1934 (*Edwards*), 2 ♂, including holotype, in the British Museum; Mt. Elgon, Ver' Est, Elgon Saw Mill, Camp II, 2470 m., 17.xii.1932 (*Arambourg, Cappius & Jeannel*), 1 ♂ in the Paris Museum.

***Ochropleura viettei* sp.n. (Figures 9, 147-149)**

♂♀ 27-33 mm. Palpus light cinnamon drab, tipped with light buff. Frons, vertex and patagia light cinnamon drab, the patagia irrorate with bister and tipped with white. Thorax and abdomen bister. Fore wing light drab to light cinnamon drab; transverse fasciae bister, broadly marked at costa; basal and sub-basal fasciae fail at subcosta; antemedial fascia edged anteriorly and post-medial fascia edged posteriorly with pale smoke grey, both dentate and boldly excised basad in discal and submedial folds; a bister streak is situate in basal half of submedial fold; a wedge-shaped bister area is situate medially in the discal fold, interrupted only by the paler orbicular spot; reniform spot obsolescent; terminal band pale and conspicuous; cilia bister, paler proximally. Hind wing buffy brown, thinly scaled.

Male genitalia. Uncus broad medially, tapered apically, pilose. Saccus produced anteriorly and tapered finely. Apex of juxta broad, truncate and shallowly incised medially. Valve slender, with two processes, as illustrated. Aedeagus a little longer than valve; vesica with two cornuti, one a short, stout spine situate apicad, the other a slender spine, one-half as long as the aedeagus, situate medially; in addition there is a slender, sinuous, scobinate band in the apical half.

Female genitalia. Ductus bursae strongly sclerotized at each side. Bursa copulatrix consists of two membranous sacks, one twice as large as the second; the narrower sack is sclerotized posteriorly, where it joins the larger one.

Readily distinguished from palaearctic and oriental species of *Ochropleura* by wing pattern and genitalia.

It is with pleasure that I name this species in honour of Monsieur P. Viette of the Paris Museum, in appreciation of his help and co-operation in working out the Ruwenzori Noctuidae.

KENYA: Monte Aberdare de Nyeri et Naivasha, Mt. Kinangop, Vers' Est, prairies alpines, 3000-3100 m., ii.1912 (*Alluaud & Jeannel*), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀ in the Paris Museum.

***Ochropleura spinosa* sp.n. (Figures 10, 131, 150)**

♂ 28 mm. Palpus benzo brown, more or less tipped with light buff. Frons and vertex variable, light buff with a few dark scales in type, benzo brown in paratype. Patagia light quaker drab

basally, cinnamon to light buff apically in type; in paratype benzo brown, apical third drab. Thorax and abdomen benzo brown, abdomen a little darker than thorax. Fore wing deep quaker drab irrorate with pale quaker drab; bister pattern similar to that of *viettei*, except that the discal area is less densely marked with bister proximad of the orbicular spot and there is some vinaceous drab scaling in the discal and submedial folds; cilia olive brown. In the paratype the wing is duller, lacking the light quaker drab irroration. Hind wing buffy brown, thinly scaled; cilia similar, but light buff proximally.

Genitalia. Differ from those of the preceding species in the shorter dorsal process on the valve, in the narrower scobinate juxta and in the vesica, which bears two groups of short spines in addition to the slender, scobinate band.

KENYA: Aberdare Range, Mt. Kinangop, 8000 ft., x.1934 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂ in the British Museum; Mt. Kenya, Vers' Ouest, zone des forêts, 2400 m., i-ii.1912 (*Alluaud & Jeannel*), holotype ♂ in the Paris Museum.

Euxootera gen.n.

Closely related to *Euxoa*, from which it differs in having the fore tibia longer than the first tarsal segment. In the male genitalia the uncus is gradually broadened and then tapered apicad; the ventral margin of the valve is incised at two-thirds; the basal, digitate process on the valve is strongly developed and an additional short, digitate process arises at mid-valve; the vesica bears strongly sclerotized cornuti. In the female genitalia the genital plate is bilobate anteriorly and the posterior part of the bursa copulatrix is strongly sclerotized.

The gender of the generic name is feminine.

Type species: *Euxootera callima* sp.n.

In addition to the new species described below, *Lycophotia atrisparsa* Hampson (1903) is also included in *Euxootera*.

Euxootera callima sp.n. (Figures 11, 155-157)

♂♀ 36-38 mm. Palpus, frons, vertex and abdomen white or pale olive buff irrorate with black. Patagia black, tipped with white or pale olive buff. Thorax pale olive buff, more or less irrorate with black; light buff, metathoracic tufts extend posteriorly over first abdominal segment. Fore wing pale olive buff, more or less irrorate with black; costa, cell area and inner margin patterned, as illustrated, with black; antemedial fascia failing at submedial fold, ante- and postmedial fasciae white; costal spot above orbicular and spot in cell area, just proximad of antemedial fascia, white; submedial fold irrorate with vinaceous fawn in sub-basal area; termen black except at veins; cilia fuscous. In one example the black pattern fails and the forewing is evenly irrorate with fuscous; the white transverse fasciae and white-ringed reniform and orbicular spots are weakly defined.

Genitalia of both sexes as illustrated. In the male the eighth abdominal segment bears lateral tufts, equal in length to the width of the segment.

A beautiful and distinctive species, readily recognizable in the genus by colour and pattern and by the structure of the genitalia.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 10,200 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 2 ♂ and allotype ♀; Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft., 14-19.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), holotype ♂.

Euxootera cyclophora sp.n. (Figures 13, 91, 92, 158-160)

♂♀ 25-28 mm. Palpus, frons and vertex white or pinkish buff irrorate with black; sometimes entirely black. Patagia black, sometimes tipped with white or pinkish buff. Thorax white or pinkish buff irrorate with black and tipped with white; a broad, black bar is situated posteriorly; metathoracic tufts extending posteriorly over first abdominal segment warm buff tipped with fuscous. Fore wing white irrorate with drab or pinkish buff and black, except in terminal eighth; basal and sub-basal fasciae white edged distally with black, failing at submedial fold; ante- and postmedial fasciae white, the former distally, the latter edged proximally with black; subcostal vein broadly white from base to conspicuous white orbicular, which extends to costa; cell area black both proximad and distad of orbicular; terminal interneural spots black; cilia fuscous divided longitudinally and edged anteriorly with white. Hind wing as in the preceding species.

Genitalia of both sexes as illustrated.

The eighth sternum of the male bears a dense tuft of hair-scales. These scales are deciduous and may have been lost from examples of the other species, either before or during preparation of the genitalia.

Related to *E. callima*, differing in its smaller size and in pattern. Differs structurally in the male genitalia, in the shape of the valve and its shorter processes and in the additional cornutus on the vesica. In the female genitalia the sclerotization of the ductus bursae and the bursa copulatrix is reduced and both parts differ in shape from those of *callima*.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 4 ♂, 2 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

Euxootera cyclops sp.n. (Figures 12, 93, 152-154)

♂ 31 mm. Palpus, frons and vertex pinkish buff densely irrorate with black. Patagia black, tipped with white. Thorax black, pinkish buff posteriorly; metathoracic tufts extend posteriorly over the first abdominal segment, light buff. Abdomen light buff irrorate with fuscous. Fore wing pinkish buff densely irrorate with fuscous, except in terminal eighth; irroration especially dense at apex and tornus, less dense in proximal half of costa; reniform spot concolorous with wing, slenderly ringed with black; orbicular spot white; terminal interneural spots black; cilia fuscous, paler medially and proximally. Hind wing cartridge buff suffused distally with fuscous; cell spot and ill-defined postmedial fascia fuscous.

Genitalia as illustrated. The two long medial processes of the type species of *Euxootera* are replaced by a single broad process and the small, additional process distad of it is vestigial.

TANGANYIKA: District of the Great Craters, ii-iii.1921 (T. A. Barns), holotype ♂.

A similarly marked female (Figures 93, 154) from 6500 ft. in the Namwamba Valley on Ruwenzori (Edwards) is probably conspecific.

HADENINAE***Saltia edwardsi* Tams**

Saltia edwardsi Tams, 1952, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (12) 5:873, Figures 12-17.

KENYA: Mt. Elgon, 11,000 ft. (Edwards), 2 ♂.

Eucladodes gen.n.

Frons smoothly rounded. Male antenna bipectinate; longest pectinations situate medially, five times as long as diameter of shaft; length of pectinations shortening basad and apicad. Female antenna shortly ciliate with two pairs of bristles on each segment, one pair laterally, one pair medio-ventrally. Palpus in each sex long-scaled beneath.

Male genitalia. Uncus short and stout with a sharply tapered tip; dorsally densely scaled. Valve shaped as illustrated with two short processes near base of dorsal margin. Aedeagus arcuate; vesica with a cluster of short spines medially.

Female genitalia. Ductus bursae weakly sclerotized just anterior of operculum. Bursa copulatrix weakly sclerotized at junction with dilate ductus seminalis; a slender signum is situate medio-anteriorly.

Similar in general appearance to *Cerapteryx graminis* (Linn.), from which it may be distinguished by the longer pectinations of the male antenna and the medio-ventral pair of bristles on the female antenna. Differs markedly in the genitalia of both sexes.

The gender of the generic name is masculine.

Type species: *Cladocerotis oeneus* Fawcett (1916). (Figures 95, 176).

Eucladodes oeneus (Fawcett) (Figures 95, 176)

Cladocerotis oeneus Fawcett, 1917, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 236, Plate 1:12.

KENYA: Aberdare Range, Mt. Kinangop, 8000 ft. (Edwards), 242 ♂, 15 ♀.

Distribution: Kenya, Aberdare Range.

Elaeodes Hampson

Of the following species included in *Elaeodes*, sections B, C and D are referred only provisionally to the genus, which is transferred on structure from the subfamily Pantheiinae. In addition to the true *Elaeodes*, in section A, three other groups are distinguishable on male genitalia; until females are available for study, those probable generic groups have not been named.

Miselia viridirufa Hampson (1918) is a true *Elaeodes* and is transferred from *Miselia*. *Miselia rufifusa* Hampson (1918) is provisionally placed in *Elaeodes* and forms section D.

SECTION A

Elaeodes barnsi A. E. Prout

Elaeodes barnsi A. E. Prout, 1921, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (9) 8:21, Plate 3:7.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft. (Fletcher), 2 ♂; Namwamba Valley, 10,200 ft. (Edwards), 2 ♂; Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kivu.

Elaeodes sp.

KENYA: Aberdare Range, Mt. Kinangop, 8000 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♂.

Similar in size and appearance to *E. brevicornis* (Walker, 1856). Differs slightly from that species in the genitalia; the membranous part of the valve is broader and the digitate process arising from close to the base of the valve is also broader; the aedeagus differs in having one serrate-edged flap at the apex instead of two.

Elaeodes sp.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Similar in size and pattern to *E. lutescens* (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1854) from South Africa. Differs structurally in the aedeagus, which has less heavily sclerotized flaps at the apex, and in the longer apical cornuti on the vesica; these cornuti are equal to or slightly longer than the width of the aedeagus; the basal cluster of spines on the vesica is similar to that of *lutescens*.

SECTION B

Elaeodes panconita sp.n. (Figures 20, 163, 166)

♂ 29–31 mm. Antenna ciliate; cilia subequal in length to diameter of eye. Vestiture yellowish-green, close to Ridgway's honey yellow, palpus and abdomen mixed with fuscous. Fore wing honey yellow (possibly discoloured green), patterned as illustrated with black. Hind wing tilleul buff suffused with light pinkish cinnamon; postmedial fascia, large cell spot and subterminal shade fuscous, but ill-defined. Underside of both wings light pinkish cinnamon; fore wing suffused with fuscous proximally; hind wing lightly irrorate with fuscous along costa and termen; cell spot on hind wing large; postmedial fascia on each wing fuscous.

Genitalia. Uncus flat, slightly broadened medially and tapered apicad. Valve shaped as illustrated. Vesica with a cluster of short spines medially.

Similar in appearance to several species of *Elaeodes*, from which it is most reliably separated by the genitalia.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft., 13–16.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 3 ♂, including holotype.

Elaeodes callichlora sp.n. (Figures 19, 162, 165)

♂ 26–28 mm. Antenna ciliate; cilia subequal in length to diameter of shaft. Palpus fuscous tipped with tilleul buff. Vestiture olive ochre, abdomen suffused with fuscous. Fore wing olive ochre; transverse fasciae, reniform and orbicular spots paler; some fuscous irroration in proximal and distal thirds and along costa; a large fuscous black area is situate between reniform and orbicular spots; cilia chequered with fuscous black between the veins. Hind wing almost uniformly fuscous with a faint tinge of pinkish cinnamon at cilia. Underside of both wings pale pinkish cinnamon; proximal half of fore wing suffused with fuscous; postmedial fascia, subterminal shade and cell spot on each wing fuscous; hind wing with a fuscous streak between cell spot and base of wing; cilia chequered light buff and fuscous.

Genitalia. Uncus flat and of even width, except for a 'waist' at base and a tapered apex. Valve shaped as illustrated. Vesica with a loose cluster of weak spines near apex.

Distinguished superficially from *E. panconita* by the brighter ground colour of the forewing, with its sharply marked pattern, and by the almost uniformly fuscous hind wing. The genitalia afford good structural differences.

W. KIVU: South Lowa District, Lowowo Valley, 4000 ft., mountain forest, iii.1924, wet season (T. A. Barns), 2 ♂, including holotype; Upper Lowa Valley, Nr. Masisi, 5–6000 ft., forest and long grass, ii.1924, wet season (T. A. Barns), 1 ♂.

Elaeodes mochlosema sp.n. (Figures 18, 161, 164)

♂ 28 mm. Antenna and palpus similar to those of the preceding species. Vestiture lime green, abdomen mixed with fuscous. Fore wing lime green suffused with yellow ochre in proximal and

distal thirds; some dark green irroration in distal third and a dark green bar in submedial fold in medial area; transverse fasciae very pale; reniform spot almost white; orbicular spot olive ochre, pale ringed; cilia chequered lime green and yellow ochre. Hind wing and underside of both wings as in preceding species.

Genitalia. Uncus flat and of even width to tapered apex. Valve shaped as illustrated. Aedeagus slightly bowed; vesica with a cluster of short spines medially and two or three broad-based, thorn-like spines apicad (two in holotype, three in paratype).

Distinguished superficially from the preceding species by colour and pattern and structurally by genitalia.

W. KIVU: Middle Iowa Valley, Nr. Walikali, 3-4000 ft., forest, ii.1924, wet season (*T. A. Barns*), holotype ♂; Upper Iowa Valley, Nr. Masisi, 5-6000 ft., forest and long grass, ii.1924, wet season (*T. A. Barns*), 1 ♂.

Two male specimens from Ruanda District, Lake Kivu and a male from Jinga, Mt. Cameroon, showing some modifications in colour and structure of genitalia, probably represent subspecies.

SECTION C

Elaeodes bryodes sp.n. (Figures 21, 167, 168)

♂ 29-32 mm. Antenna ciliate; cilia subequal in length to diameter of shaft. Palpus fuscous black tipped with tilleul buff. Vestiture lime green; abdomen mixed with fuscous. Fore wing lime green irregularly mottled with darker shades of green; a black spot at base; sub-basal fascia edged proximally with black at costa and medially; a black streak in basal fourth; ante- and postmedial fasciae edged both proximally and distally with black; distal third of wing irregularly mottled and costa spotted with black; a conspicuous black area separates reniform and orbicular spots, which like the transverse fasciae, are very pale; subterminal fascia white, broken and dentate; cilia chequered lime green and a paler tone. Hind wing and underside of both wings similar to those of *E. callichlora*.

Genitalia. Uncus flat, broadening from a narrow neck at base, then tapering apicad. Valve as illustrated. Aedeagus slightly bowed; vesica with a cluster of spines medially and two broad-based, thorn-like spines near apex.

Most reliably separated from the preceding species by the structure of the genitalia.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 3 ♂, including holotype.

Elaeodes chlorobapta sp.n. (Figures 22, 169-171)

♂ 32 mm. Antenna ciliate; cilia one and one-quarter times as long as diameter of shaft. Palpus black tipped with tilleul buff. Vestiture a yellowish green, close to Ridgway's chamois; abdomen suffused with light vinaceous cinnamon. Fore wing chamois and patterned, as illustrated, with black; cilia tipped with black between veins. Hind wing tilleul buff more or less suffused with light vinaceous cinnamon and lightly irrorate with black in subterminal area; cell spot and postmedial fascia fuscous; cilia and ground colour concolorous. Underside of both wings light buff; anterior half of fore wing and whole of hind wing lightly irrorate with light vinaceous cinnamon; costal area of each wing with a few scattered, fuscous scales; cell spot and postmedial fascia on each wing fuscous.

Genitalia. Uncus flat and broadened to a rounded apex. Valve shaped as illustrated, with two digitate processes medially, one short and stout, the other slender and curved. Aedeagus with a beak-like projection at one side of apex; vesica with a large scobinate area medially.

Distinguished from the preceding species by the longer cilia of the antenna, by the pattern of the wings and by the genitalia.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft., 13-16.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂, including holotype.

SECTION D

Elaeodes rufifusa (Hampson) (?) subsp.

Miselia rufifusa Hampson, 1918, Novit. zool., 25: 116.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Nyasaland.

Rather larger (34 mm.) than the type (29 mm.) and with slightly modified genitalia; adequate material may show the Ruwenzori population to represent a distinct subspecies. Two specimens from Mt. Kenya, with genitalia closely similar to those of the holotype (Figures 172, 173), measure 38-40 mm. in wing-span.

Dicerogastra gen.n.

Frons smoothly rounded. Wing pattern of fore wing similar to that of an *Orthosia*, especially in the smooth, sharply defined subterminal fascia. The structure of the genitalia indicates an affinity to *Xylomyges*, from which it differs in the male in the short, rounded saccus, the well developed cucullus and the dense cluster of spines on the valve; differs in the female in the more strongly developed ovipositor, the less specialized eighth sternum and the absence of signa on the bursa copulatrix.

Male genitalia. Uncus simple, tapered and densely scaled dorsally. Valve shaped as illustrated, free; dorsal margin sclerotized and produced ventrad, parallel with the small cucullus; a dense cluster of stout spines, pointing ventrad, is situate medially. Aedeagus stout, sclerotized and slightly produced at one side of apex; vesica with two clusters of cornuti.

Female genitalia. Seventh sternum sclerotized posteriorly, with two small cavities medially. Eighth sternum with two digitate processes extending posteriorly. Ductus bursae and bursa copulatrix as illustrated, the latter without signa.

The gender of the generic name is feminine.

Type species: *Miselia proleuca* Hampson (1913). (Figures 99, 101, 174.)

Mamestra furvilinea Hampson (1902) is also included in *Dicerogastra*.

Dicerogastra furvilinea (Hampson)

Mamestra furvilinea Hampson, 1902, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., 2: 268.

KENYA: Mt. Elgon, iv.1932 (Jackson), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Kenya to Cape Colony.

Dicerogastra proleuca (Hampson)

Miselia proleuca Hampson, 1913, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 12: 591.

KENYA: Mt. Elgon, iv.1934 (Jackson), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Kenya; Natal.

Omphalestra gen.n.

Related to the preceding genus, but differing in the genitalia of both sexes.

Male genitalia. Abdomen with long, dense tufts of hair-scales on first segment. Uncus simple and tapered, densely scaled dorsally. Valve with a dense cluster of spines medially; in *submedianata* Hampson there is, in addition, one very stout spine at the anterior edge of the cluster; a digitate process arises from the base of the spine-cluster and extends diagonally costad in a zig-zag form; a short, digitate process arises just anterior of the cucullus. Aedeagus slightly bowed; vesica with a series of short, stout cornuti.

Female genitalia. Seventh sternum similar to that in the preceding genus. Eighth sternum simple. Ductus bursae and bursa copulatrix similar in form to those of *Mythimna*, as illustrated.

The gender of the generic name is feminine.

Type species: *Scotogramma submedianata* Hampson (1905). (Figures 96, 97, 177).

Mamestra mesoglaucia Hampson (1902), *Miselia geraea* Hampson and *Hadena nellyae* Berio (1939) are also included in *Omphalestra*. Examination of the holotype of *Xylomania nigricincta* Gaede (1916), kindly loaned by Dr. H. J. Hannemann of the Zoological Museum in Berlin, has shown it to be a synonym of *geraea* Hampson (**Syn.n.**).

Agrotis mesomelaena Hampson (1902) and *Craterestra semifusca* Hampson (1905) have genitalia closely similar to those of *Omphalestra*, but each species lacks the tufts on the first abdominal segment, so they are only provisionally referred to this genus: *semifusca* differs further in having a slightly protuberant frons and may eventually require a separate genus.

Omphalestra semifusca (Hampson)

Craterestra semifusca Hampson, 1905, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 5:22, Plate 86:2.

KENYA: Mt. Elgon, vii.1929 (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Sudan; Uganda; Kenya; Nyasaland.

Apospasta dipterigidia fulvida subsp.n. (Figures 179, 181)

Differs from *A. d. dipterigidia* (Hampson, 1902) externally in the less contrasted colouring of the fore wing; the cinnamon ground colour is more evenly suffused with vinaceous brown and the fuscous irroration is confined to the veins.

In the male genitalia, the anterior of the two processes on the basal third of the valve is evenly digitate; in the nominate subspecies it is comma-shaped with a very slender base; the posterior process is triangular with a very broad base; in the nominate subspecies this process is evenly digitate. The vesica bears a straight, stout, tapered cornutus, one-half as long as the aedeagus; in the nominate subspecies (Figure 180) the cornutus is two-thirds as long as the aedeagus and is curved through 90° at base.

In the female genitalia the operculum is broadly bilobate posteriorly and is incised to less than one-half medially; in the nominate subspecies (Figure 178) the lobes are long and slender and the medial incision extends to three-fourths.

The following notes on the larva have been recorded by Mr. A. L. H. Townsend of Nakuru, Kenya Colony:

'First bred in 1937. Of many plants supplied, would eat only lettuce and *Oxygonum atriplicifolium*: prefer the latter. Full-fed one and one-quarter inches long, smooth,

dull, dark brown. Dorsum lighter with central black line, broken by a number of very small white dots. A zig-zag black line on either side of dorsal line makes a diamond-shaped pattern. A small white dorso-lateral spot on each segment. Spiracular area very dark brown; stigmata white; ventral area greenish-grey. A slight anal hump, with conspicuous ochreous mark on either side. Head shining brown. Larva does not burrow, but lives in trash on ground. Pupated early in August, underground. Imago Sept.-Nov. Moths hide among trash on ground.'

E. TANGANYIKA: Urindi District, Upper Ruvuba River, vii-viii.1919 (T. A. Barns), 2 ♂, including holotype.

UGANDA: Maberia Forest, 1909 (Jackson), 1 ♂.

RUWENZORI: 6000 ft., 22.ii.1906, 1 ♀.

KENYA: Kitale, 1.ix.1928 (G. W. Jeffery), 1 ♂; Nakuru, bred, 12.xi.1945 (A. L. H. Townsend), 1 ♂; Nairobi, 2.ix.1927 (Mrs. D. M. Hopkins), 1 ♂; Nairobi, 14.iv.1912 (C. Montague Smythe), 1 ♂.

***Apospasta venata* (Hampson)**

Polia venata Hampson, 1905, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 5:104, Plate 81:5.

KENYA: Mt. Elgon, 11-12,000 ft. (Jackson), 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

RUWENZORI: Nakitawa (= Nyinabitaba), 8400 ft., 23.ii.1924 (R. Gunnis), 1 ♀.

***Apospasta jacksoni* sp.n. (Figures 15, 182, 183)**

♂ 38 mm. Closely similar externally to *A. venata*, differing in the duller, almost uniformly drab distal third of the fore wing and in the absence of conspicuous white or ochraceous scaling on the veins. The hind wing is more deeply suffused with fuscous. On the underside of the fore wing the terminal band of light buff irroration, conspicuous in *venata*, is less sharply contrasted.

In the structure of the male genitalia, *jacksoni* is more closely similar to *fuscirufa* than to *venata*. The costal process on the dorsal margin of the valve, just anterior of the cucullus, is disc-like and projects dorsad in *fuscirufa*; in *venata* this costal process is wanting. In *fuscirufa* the two processes on the basal part of the valve are situate close to the distal margin, the aedeagus is not tapered apicad and the cornuti consist of a stout spine, one-half as long as the aedeagus, and a thin cluster of slender, hair-like spines.

UGANDA: Kigezi, Kayonza, v-vi (T. H. E. Jackson), holotype ♂ in the British Museum; ibid., 1 ♂ in the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

***Apospasta kennedyi* sp.n. (Figures 14, 185, 186, 188)**

♂♀ 40-45 mm. Vestiture fuscous with some vinaceous brown or chestnut irroration; anal segment in male light buff suffused with vinaceous brown. Fore wing pinkish buff densely irrorate with drab and black; transverse fasciae slender and black; orbicular and reniform spots of ground colour, ringed with black; subterminal fascia often edged distally with spots of ground colour between veins, that at tornus the largest and present in most examples. Some male examples have the fore wing suffused with chestnut and some female examples have the fore wing lightly irrorate with white on the veins. Underside drab to hair brown; costa suffused with vinaceous brown; anterior half of postmedial fascia marked in fuscous. Hind wing buffy brown, pale at

base. Underside cartridge buff to light buff suffused with drab to hair brown and lightly irrorate with vinaceous brown in costal third and terminad; postmedial fascia as on fore wing, failing just before anal margin; cell spot fuscous, usually marked on anterior half of discocellular only.

Male genitalia. Valve shaped as illustrated, with two digitate processes on basal third. Vesica with a scobinate area medially and a cluster of one stout and several slender spines basally.

Female genitalia. Bursa copulatrix very weakly sclerotized; additional sack sclerotized medially on ventral surface.

Most reliably distinguished from several related species by the structure of the genitalia.

It is with pleasure that I name this fine species in honour of Professor W. Q. Kennedy, leader of the 1952 expedition to Ruwenzori.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 10,200 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 5 ♂, 19 ♀, including holotype and allotype; Heath Zone, 10,500-11,500 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Buxton*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft., 14-19.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂, 8 ♀; Bigo, 11,400 ft., 20-22.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂ in the British Museum, 31.iii.1948 (*A. Holm*), 1 ♀ in the Riksmuseum, Stockholm; Kimemba Camp, 11,900 ft., 1.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Bukurungu River, 12,550 ft., 29-30.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀.

Four specimens collected by *Dr. Hugh Scott* in Abyssinia (Djem-Djem Forest, c. 9000 ft., 24.ix.1926, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Mt. Chillalo, c. 9000 ft., 12.xi.1926, 1 ♀) are smaller, with a wing-span of 31-35 mm., but they have genitalia closely similar to those of the Ruwenzori specimens.

A male collected by *Dr. F. W. Edwards* (Aberdare Range, Mt. Kinangop, 8000 ft., x.1934) has a wing-span of 37 mm.; the vesica differs in having a coarser scobinate area medially and the basal cluster of spines shorter and without the single stout spine.

Until more material is available for study, the specimens from Abyssinia and Kenya have been provisionally included in the series of *kennedyi*.

***Apospasta synclera* sp.n. (Figures 184, 187)**

♂♀ 36-42 mm. Closely similar externally to *A. kennedyi*, though on average rather smaller. The underside differs in the weak development of the cell spot on the fore wing (wanting in *kennedyi*) and in the larger cell spot on the hind wing, extending along nearly the whole length of the discocellulars.

In the male genitalia the posterior of the two processes on the basal part of the valve is more slender than the corresponding one in *kennedyi* and the anterior one is smaller and sharply tapered apicad; the cucullus is also smaller. In the vesica, the medial scobinate area of *kennedyi* is wanting; a much more finely scobinate area is situate apicad; the basal cluster of spines is shorter than in *kennedyi*.

The female genitalia differ from those of *kennedyi* in the slightly longer and more strongly sclerotized ductus bursae and in the shape and sclerotization of the additional sack.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂, 2 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

A smaller, paler specimen (wing-span 32 mm.), collected by *T. A. Barns* (Lake Kivu, Ruanda District, Rugege Forest, 8000 ft., xii.1921), has genitalia identical with those of the type.

***Apospasta aethalopa* sp.n. (Figures 189, 190)**

♂ 36-38 mm. Similar in size and pattern to *A. fuscirufa* (Hampson, 1903), but darker in colour and differing in genitalia. Vestiture bister mixed with black; in *fuscirufa* it is cinnamon to vinaceous

brown. Fore wing densely irrorate with drab and black, especially proximad of the postmedial fascia, with little of the cinnamon ground colour apparent, except in spots along costa and at tornus.

Genitalia. Tip of uncus slightly spatulate. Valve similar in shape to that of *fuscirufa*; process on dorsal margin, close to base of cucullus, digitate and tapered instead of rounded; a sclerotized ridge extends across posterior edge of basal third with a digitate process at dorsal end and a short, triangular process at ventral end; these processes are less stout and more strongly sclerotized than those in *fuscirufa*; a triangular ridge is situate midway along basal third of dorsal margin on right valve; the corresponding process on the left valve is situate medially on basal third; these asymmetrical ridges are wanting in *fuscirufa*. Vesica with a tapered cornutus one-third as long as aedeagus, a cluster of minute spines apically and a slender, scobinate band extending from near base to two-thirds. In *fuscirufa* the vesica has a similar large cornutus and a cluster of long, almost hair-like spines apically.

W. AFRICA: Mt. Cameroon, 2550 m., 6.iv.1958 (*J. Birket-Smith*), 3 ♂, including holotype.

***Apospasta townsendi* sp.n. (Figures 16, 191-193)**

♂ 34 mm.; ♀ 38 mm. Vestiture pinkish buff to cinnamon drab mixed with fuscous and black. Fore wing pinkish buff irrorate with fuscous; ante- and post-medial fasciae slender, lunulate and fuscous; reniform and orbicular spots centred and outlined with fuscous. Underside drab, except proximal two-thirds of inner margin, which is light buff; costa and termen irrorate with light buff. Hind wing suffused with fuscous, veins strongly marked; basal area paler. Underside cart-ridge buff to light buff; costal and terminal areas irrorate with fuscous.

Male genitalia. Valve not greatly broadened in apical third; posterior process on basal third long, anterior process minute. Aedeagus stout and tapered; vesica densely scobinate medially.

Female genitalia. Short ductus bursae sclerotized medially. Bursa copulatrix and secondary sack wholly membranous.

Distinguished from other species of *Apospasta* by the predominantly pinkish buff ground colour of the fore wing and by the genitalia of both sexes.

KENYA: Nakuru, 7.ix.1946, bred (*A. L. H. Townsend*), holotype ♂; Nairobi, 1.v.1911 (*T. J. Anderson*), allotype ♀.

***Apospasta rhodina* sp.n. (Figure 17)**

♂♀ 44-48 mm. Palpus and scape old rose. Legs old rose mixed with a few white and fuscous scales. Frons and vertex black mixed with primuline yellow, some scales tipped with white. Patagia primuline yellow. Tegulae and thorax black mixed with primuline yellow. Abdomen smoke grey, with a short, primuline yellow tuft on first segment dorsally; anal segment light buff in male. Fore wing black, veins smoke grey; basal area and costal area, medially, irrorate with primuline yellow; transverse fasciae and outlines of reniform and orbicular spots primuline yellow; cilia old rose. Underside fuscous; cilia old rose; in some examples the costa is also irrorate with old rose. Hind wing white, suffused in costal and terminal areas with fuscous. Underside similar.

The genitalia of both sexes of this striking and beautiful species show a close affinity to those of *Apospasta* and it is, on that account, provisionally included in this genus.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), holotype ♂ in the British Museum; Mobuku Valley, Nyinabitaba, 2600 m., 11.iv.1948 (*A. Holm*), 2 ♂ and allotype ♀ in Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

NORTH KIVU: Birunga Volcanoes, iv.1924 (*T. A. Barns*), 1 ♀.

Tycomarpes gen.n.

Related to *Mythimna*, differing in the *Hadena*-like pattern and in the genitalia of both sexes. In the male the valves are free and the aedeagus sinuous; in typical *Mythimna* the valves are fused basally by a small, rounded process and the aedeagus is straight and basally bulbous. In the female of typical *Mythimna* the ductus bursae and the ductus seminalis are ribbed and the bursa copulatrix is without signa.

Frons smoothly rounded.

Male genitalia. Uncus simple and tapered, densely scaled dorsally. Valves free, shaped as illustrated, with two short, digitate processes arising near base of dorsal margin. Aedeagus short, stout and sinuous; vesica minutely and densely scobinate, bearing one or two clusters of short, stout spines. First abdominal segment with a pair of long, dense hair-tufts.

Female genitalia. Ductus bursae with two sclerotized folds, one at each side; ductus seminalis dilate, forming an additional sack, closely wrinkled and sometimes sclerotized at junction with bursa copulatrix, which bears four longitudinal signa and is sometimes partially sclerotized.

The gender of the generic name is masculine.

Types species: *Apamea inferior* Guenée (1852) (Figures 94, 98, 175).

The following species are also included in *Tycomarpes*:

Dianthaecia praetermissa Walker (1857)

Graphania tortirena A. E. Prout (1921)

Tycomarpes inferior (Guenée) (Figures 94, 98, 175)

Apamea inferior Guenée, 1852, Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lép., 5:211.

Celaena renisigna Walker, 1856, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 10:267.

Hadena inculta Walker, 1862, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., (3) 1:88.

Hadena ficita Walker, 1865, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 33:734.

Hadena contracta Walker, 1865, tom. cit., p. 735.

Hadena servilis Walker, 1865, tom. cit., p. 736.

(?) *Dianthaecia submoesta* Möschler, 1884, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 33:294, Plate 16:8.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♀.

UGANDA: Masaka (Edwards), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Uganda; Kenya to Cape Province.

Re-examination of the types of *Dianthaecia praetermissa* Walker (1857) and its synonym *Hadena depulsa* Walker (1857), included by Hampson in the synonymy of *Miselia renisigna* Walker (= *inferior* Guenée), has shown them to represent a distinct species, distinguishable externally by the clear white or buff reniform and orbicular spots on the fore wing, the latter spot usually extending to the costa, and by the paler proximal part of the hind wing. In the male genitalia, the vesica of *inferior* bears a single cluster of spines; in *praetermissa* there are two such clusters. In the female genitalia, the bursa copulatrix of *inferior* is sclerotized posteriorly; in *praetermissa* it is membranous.

Tycomarpes tortirena (A. E. Prout)

Graphania tortirena A. E. Prout, 1921, Bull. Hill Mus., 1:122, Plate 17:5.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 10,200 ft. (Edwards), 4 ♂, 3 ♀; Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft.

(Fletcher), 2 ♂, 9 ♀; Bigo, 11,400 ft. (Fletcher), 2 ♀; Lamia Valley, 11,900 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Kimemba Camp, 11,900 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Nyamgasani Valley, 12-13,000 ft. (Buxton), 2 ♀.

Distribution: Ruwenzori; Virunga Volcanoes, Lake Kivu.

Mythimna aenictopa sp.n. (Figures 23, 194-196)

♂ 28-29 mm.; ♀ 29-32 mm. Antenna with a pair of bristles to each segment and minutely ciliate. Vestiture light buff irrorate with bister; vertex almost uniformly bister. Fore wing light buff lightly irrorate with fuscous; veins bordered anteriorly and posteriorly with bister; cubitus very pale, almost white; an area of bister, narrow at base of wing and broadening distally, extends to mid-termen; tornus suffused with bister; two spots in cell area and terminal interneural spots black. Underside pale pinkish buff, costal area pinkish buff; termen and costa irrorate with bister; terminal interneural spots black. Hind wing white, costa and termen suffused with pinkish buff and lightly irrorate with bister; terminal interneural spots fuscous, faintly marked. Underside similar.

Male genitalia. Uncus slender and tapered, long-scaled dorsally. Valve shaped as illustrated, with two short, digitate processes situate just posterior of the narrow 'neck' of the valve, one extending dorsad and one ventrad, the latter tipped with short hairs; a scobinate process extends from base of valve towards juxta. Aedeagus with a thorn-like projection at one side of apex; vesica with a slender cluster of short spines extending for one-half the length of the aedeagus.

Female genitalia. Ductus bursae half-spiral, strongly sclerotized. Bursa copulatrix intrate; additional sack geniculate and membranous.

Readily distinguishable from many species of similar external appearance by the genitalia of both sexes.

GOLD COAST: N. Territories, Kete-Krachi (A. W. Cardinall), 8 ♂, 12 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5000 ft. (Edwards), 2 ♂.

Mythimna laevusta Berio

Mythimna laevusta Berio, 1955, Boll. Soc. ent. ital., 85: 124.

Cirphis usta Hampson Gaede nec Hampson, 1934, in Seitz, Gross-Schmett. Erde, 15, Plate 6:f.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500-7500 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Belgian Congo; Kenya; Tanganyika; Transvaal; Natal; Cape Province.

Mythimna phaeopasta (Hampson)

Borolia phaeopasta Hampson, 1907, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (7) 19: 257.

Borolia alticola Aurivillius, 1925, Ark. Zool., 17A Number 32: 13, Figure. **Syn.n.**

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft. (Fletcher), 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Misigo, 8550 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂; Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft. (Fletcher), 18 ♂, 2 ♀.

Distribution: Ruwenzori; Virunga Volcanoes.

Vietteania catadela sp. (Figures 24, 197, 198)

♂ 26-30 mm. Antenna lamellate and ciliate; cilia rather longer than diameter of shaft. Palpus light buff densely irrorate with fuscous; remainder of vestiture light buff lightly irrorate with

drab. Fore wing light buff; cell area and area of vein A_1 darker, pinkish buff irrorate, sometimes densely, with drab and fuscous; a horizontal, fuscous black streak is situate in proximal half of wing between vein A_1 and inner margin; distal half of cubitus and vein M_3 white; terminal interneural dots black; cilia drab. Underside. Proximal two-thirds of wing, except costa and inner margin, uniformly drab; remainder of wing light buff lightly irrorate with fuscous; veins very pale; cilia drab. Hind wing white suffused with drab, more strongly terminad; terminal interneural dots fuscous; cilia drab, paler distally. Underside white, costa and termen shading to light buff, the whole lightly irrorate with fuscous.

Genitalia. Uncus tapered, almost glabrous dorsally. Valve with a short, sclerotized projection at ventral tip of cucullus; a partially scobinate process, with an angular projection dorsad of base, extends medially along anterior half; a slightly up-curved process projects towards juxta from base of dorsal margin. Aedeagus slightly bowed ventrad; vesica with two clusters of short spines, one basally and one medially, and at apex is situate a short, stout thorn-like cornutus on a broad, flat base.

Related to *Vietteania amens* (Guenée, 1852). Differs externally in its smaller size and in the reduction of the fuscous black markings on the fore wing, especially distad of the cell. Differs structurally in the genitalia; in *amens* the process arising medially, close to base of valve, extends to tip of cucullus.

KENYA: Aberdare Range, Mt. Kinangop, 8000 ft., x.1934 (*Edwards*), 5 ♂, including holotype; Nairobi (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

TANGANYIKA: Arusha District, Elanairobi Volcano, 8800 ft., March 1921, open alpine meadows and bush (*T. A. Barns*), 1 ♂.

Capillamentum nigrofasciatum Pinhey

Capillamentum nigrofasciatum Pinhey, 1956, Occasional Papers Nat. Mus. S. Rhodesia, 3, Number 21B:82, Plate 1:6, text Figure 4.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Abyssinia; Kenya; Uganda.

Brithys pancratii (Cirillo)

Noctua pancratii Cirillo, 1787, Ent. Neapol., 8, Plate 12:4.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Masaka (*Edwards*), 1 ♂; Bundibugyo, 3440 ft. (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂; Fort Portal, 5000 ft. (*Edwards*), 3 ♂.

Distribution: S. Europe; Africa.

CUCULLIINAE

Cucullia prolai Berio

Cucullia prolai Berio, 1956, Bol. Soc. ent. ital., 86:82, Figure 1.

KENYA: Mt. Kinangop, 8000 ft. (*Edwards*), 4 ♂; Mt. Elgon (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Tanganyika.

Homonacna gen.n.

Frons smoothly rounded. Palpus one and one-half times diameter of eye. Male antenna serrate and fasciculate; female antenna shortly ciliate with a pair of bristles on each segment. Abdomen with crest on third segment. Fore wing: R_1 from distad of middle of radius; R_2 and R_3 stalked for one-third of R_2 and arising from midway between R_1 and upper angle of cell; R_4 and R_5 stalked for one-fourth of R_5 and arising from upper angle of cell; R_3 anastomosing with R_4 for one-third of free part of R_4 , forming an areole; M_1 from just below upper angle of cell; M_3 from lower angle, equidistant from M_2 and Cu_1 ; Cu_2 from three-fourths cubitus. Hind wing: Sc anastomosing with radius at base; RS and M_1 short-stalked; M_2 wanting; M_3 and Cu_1 approximate, from lower angle of cell; Cu_2 from two-thirds cubitus.

Male genitalia. Uncus simple and tapered, densely long-scaled dorsally. Saccus tapered; juxta and valve as illustrated. Aedeagus broadened in apical half, then tapered; apical half sclerotized. Vesica with a dense area of short, weak spines in apical half. Abdomen with a pair of long hair tufts on first segment, one tuft at each side.

Female genitalia as illustrated.

Apparently without close relatives in the Cuculliinae; colour and pattern recall a number of genera in the Acronictinae, such as *Daseochaeta* and *Canna*, but the pronounced cilia overhanging the glabrous eyes and the simple structure of the male genitalia place the genus in this subfamily.

Type species: *Homonacna alpnista* sp.n. The gender of the generic name is feminine.

As the genus *Canna* (Walker, 1865) is preoccupied by *Canna* (Gray, 1821), the new name **Nacna** is proposed to replace it.

Homonacna alpnista sp.n. (Figures 26, 199, 200, 202)

♂♀ 33–34 mm. Palpus black above, white beneath. Frons, vertex and thorax pale olivine to ousal green, patagia and tegulae tipped with black; a pair of black-tipped tufts on metathorax. Abdomen white, suffused dorsally with black; crest on third segment black. Fore wing pale olivine in terminal fourth, remainder ousal green patterned with black as illustrated; postmedial fascia edged with white proximally; black mark in proximal third of submedial fold edged distally with white. Underside white; costa and anterior third of medial area suffused with black; cilia white, spotted distally with black between veins. Hind wing white, termen suffused with black, especially apicad. Underside similar, but with a patch of black suffusion at mid-costa.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7–13.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 3 ♂, 1 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

ACRONICTINAE**Eutamsia** gen.n.

An Afro-Asian genus consisting of 27 species related to *Trachea* and separated from it by the structure of the genitalia of both sexes.

Male genitalia. Uncus cygnate, apical half spatulate and tipped with a short spine; subscaphium sclerotized, forked at base; ninth tergum broad and minutely scobinate; a short, digitate process unites valves at base; valve broadened apicad, with or without corona and partially membranous; there may be a dense tuft of hair-scales (*leucostigma* Moore) or spines (*indistans* Moore) on basal

half of ventral margin of valve; medial process on valve usually tapered, margins sometimes serrate; in type species there are two sclerotized folds close to medial process; vesica, seen *in situ*, with a hair-pin shaped, sclerotized band, one arm of which is scobinate; cornuti present; first abdominal segment with a pair of dense hair tufts, one tuft at each side.

Female genitalia. Ductus bursae short, ribbed and sclerotized; bursa copulatrix membranous, except at one side posteriorly, where it is ribbed and sclerotized; there are no signa. Seventh tergum sclerotized, with lateral folds; in some species incised posteriorly and partially scobinate.

Type species: *Hadena indistans* Guenée, 1852. Figures 201, 203, 204. The gender of the generic name is feminine.

The following species are also included in *Eutamsia*:

Xylina breviscula Walker, 1858

Hadena consummata Walker, 1857

Hadena inextricans Walker, 1858

Apamea macrostigma Snellen, 1880

Mamestra thoracica Walker, 1858

Hadena tulipifera Saalmüller, 1891

Hadena confundens Walker, 1857

Apamea connivens Felder, 1874

Trachea dinavana Hampson, 1908

Trachea discisignata Wileman & West, 1920

Hadena siderifera Moore, 1881

Trachea securifera Wileman & West, 1929

Trachea peridelea Wileman & West, 1929

Hadena distans Moore, 1882

Trachea leucura Hampson, 1914

Trachea nigribarbata Hampson, 1908

Trachea phoenicolopha Hampson, 1914

Trachea niveipuncta Hampson, 1911

Trachea hyposcota Hampson, 1911

Mamestra opposita Walker, 1865

Condica subnigrata Warren, 1912

Xylophasia leucostigma Moore, 1867

Condica albiorbis Warren, 1912

Condica albilineata Warren, 1912

Condica conotata Warren, 1912

Perigea africana Schaus, 1893

It is with pleasure that I name this genus in honour of Mr. W. H. T. Tams, in appreciation of his frequent help and advice always so willingly given.

***Eutamsia subsagula* sp.n. (Figures 32, 205, 206)**

♂ 38 mm. Similar in size and in colour and pattern of upperside of wings to *Eutamsia consummata* (Walker); distinguished at once from this and other known African species of the genus by the underside of each wing which, proximad of the subterminal fascia, is densely suffused with vinaceous brown.

Genitalia. Valve and aedeagus as illustrated.

Related to *Eutamsia indistans* (Guenée) (Figures 201, 203, 204); distinguished by its larger size (*indistans* has a wing-span of 34–36 mm.), by the darker and greater extent of the vinaceous suffusion on the underside of the wings and by the genitalia. In *indistans* the valve is of almost even width and the basal half of the ventral margin bears a dense cluster of long, slender spines.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7–13.vii.1952 (Fletcher), holotype ♂ in the British Museum; Mobuku Valley, Nyinabitaba, 2600 m., 11.iv.1948 (A. Holm), 2 ♂ in the Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

***Euplexia pericalles* sp.n. (Figures 27, 28, 217, 218)**

♀ 35–42 mm. Vestiture, except abdominal, black; some scales tipped with white: metathoracic crest white. Abdomen drab suffused with fuscous, crests black tipped with white. Fore wing glass

green (brighter green in fresh specimens); reniform and costal area immediately anterior and distad of it, iron grey; pattern variable and black, as illustrated. Underside fuscous black, very lightly irrorate with white to light buff; proximal third of inner margin and anterior half of discocellular light buff; four white dots are situate equidistantly along distal third of costa; postmedial fascia darker than ground colour, ill-defined. Hind wing fuscous black; three black and two white spots, situate alternately, on distal third of vein Cu_2 ; cilia white. Underside fuscous black very lightly irrorate with white to light buff; cell spot and postmedial fascia darker than ground colour, ill-defined.

Male genitalia. Apical half of uncus bifid, each arm tapered and densely long-scaled dorsally. Subscaphium sclerotized and bearing two slender, hooked processes, one four times as long as the other. Valve and aedeagus as illustrated; vesica bears a cluster of short, stout teeth apicad and a single tapered cornutus.

Female genitalia as illustrated.

Closely related to *E. augens* (Felder, 1874), differing in the larger size, in the bright green ground colour and striking black pattern of the fore wing, especially in the shape of the medial band, which resembles that of *E. albovittata* Moore (1867) and of *E. illustrata* Graeser (1888) from the palaearctic and oriental regions, and in the genitalia of both sexes; in the male of *pericalles* the cornutus is one-fifth as long as the aedeagus and almost one-third as long as the aedeagus in *augens*; in the female of *augens* the ductus bursae contains a strongly sclerotized lobe that is wanting in *pericalles*; in *augens* the anterior edge of the genital plate is bilobate.

The male genitalia of *augens* are illustrated by Janse, 1937-40, Moths of S. Africa, 3:75, Figure 25.

RUWENZORI: iv.1948, 1 ♂ in the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi; Namwamba Valley, 10,200 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (Edwards), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft., 14-19.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂, 5 ♀; Bigo, 11,400 ft., 20-22.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂, 2 ♀, including holotype and allotype in the British Museum; Bukurungu Valley, 3700 m., 5.iv.1948 (A. Holm), 1 ♀ in the Riksmuseum, Stockholm; Kimemba Camp, 11,900 ft., 1.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂, 4 ♀; Bukurungu River, 12,550 ft., 29-30.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♀ in the British Museum.

Procus pachydetis sp.n. (Figures 207, 210)

♂ 26 mm. Tibiae, tarsi and femora long-scaled, deep brownish vinaceous. Wings similar in colour and pattern to *P. instructa* (Walker, 1865). Fore wing snuff brown; medial area irregularly defined in bister; reniform and orbicular spots white irregularly marked with light drab. Underside drab irrorate along costa with light buff; proximal two-thirds of wing covered with light buff, appressed scales posterior of submedial fold. Hind wing bister, pale in proximal fourth; cell spot and postmedial fascia darker, but poorly defined. Underside similar, but with cell spot and postmedial fascia clearly defined.

Genitalia. Uncus triangular, the spine-like apex produced and up-curved; dorsal surface bears long, coarse, spine-like hair-scales. Ninth tergum densely spined anteriorly at each side. Juxta broad-based and tapered apicad. Ventral margin of valve slightly produced at apex and strongly spined; apical fourth of valve with a longitudinal ridge, at anterior end of which is situate a slender, digitate process; two further clusters of stout spines are situate medially, one in medial third and one in apical third. Aedeagus as illustrated; vesica minutely scobinate with a weakly sclerotized, folded band apicad.

Closely similar to *P. ambigua* (Walker, 1858), but with darker, more uniformly dark brown hind wings; reliably determined only by genitalia.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft., 4-12.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), holotype ♂.

***Procus agelasta* sp.n.** (Figures 212, 215)

♂ 24 mm. Closely similar in colour and pattern to the preceding species, but readily distinguished by the genitalia. On the fore wing the appressed, light buff scaling on the underside is less extensive and the hind wing is uniformly bister, not becoming pale at base.

Genitalia. Uncus triangular; spine-like apex produced and up-curved; dorsal surface bears sparse, long hair-scales. Juxta heart-shaped. Valve shaped as illustrated; a broad, strongly sclerotized process with a sharply tapered tip extends across middle of valve; a slender, digitate process is situate just posterior of it. Aedeagus as illustrated; vesica scobinate medially and bearing a slender, sinuous cornutus almost as long as the aedeagus and a slender sclerotized band apicad.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500-7500 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), holotype ♂.

The British Museum series of *Procus ambigua* (Walker, 1858) was found to consist of a mixture of several species, closely similar in colour and pattern, but distinct in the genitalia of both sexes. The four aberrations of *ambigua* described, but not named, by Hampson (1908, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 7:384) and subsequently named by Strand (1916, Arch. Naturgesch., 81 A11:154) have proved to be distinct species. These four new species are described and illustrated in the following pages.

***Procus decinerea* sp.n.** (Figures 211, 214)

Oligia ambigua Walker, Hampson, 1908, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 7:384, ab. 1.

Oligia ambigua ab. *decinerea* Strand, 1916, Arch. Naturgesch., 81 A11:154.

Juxta broad-based, apical half narrowed to one-half; apex trilobate. Valve shaped as illustrated; ventral half folded dorsad, with a spiculate, semi-circular projection. Vesica with a small cornutus medially and a tapered, sclerotized fold apically.

B. E. AFRICA: Masai, E Quaso, 2.xi.1900 (*C. S. Betton*), holotype ♂; *ibid.*, 24.x.1900, 1 ♂.

***Procus ambiguella* sp.n.** (Figures 33, 208)

Oligia ambigua Walker, Hampson, 1908, loc. cit., ab. 2.

Oligia ambigua ab. *ambiguella* Strand, 1916, loc. cit.

Ductus bursae sclerotized, except at posterior extremity, and folded as illustrated. Bursa copulatrix membranous with weakly spiculate ribbing.

B. E. AFRICA: Mile 478 Uganda Railway, 11.xi.1900 (*C. S. Betton*), holotype ♀.

***Procus subambigua* sp.n.** (Figures 34, 209)

Oligia ambigua Walker, Hampson, 1908, loc. cit., ab. 3.

Oligia ambigua ab. *subambigua* Strand, 1916, loc. cit.

Ductus bursae sclerotized and spiculate in posterior half. Bursa copulatrix consisting of two membranous sacks minutely spiculate at point of union. This is the only species of *Procus* so far examined with a fully developed secondary sack.

NATAL: Durban, xi.1901 (*Leigh*), holotype ♀.

NORD TRANSVAAL: Zoutpansberg, Shilouvane, 1906 (*H. A. Junod*), 1 ♀.

***Procus tripunctata* sp.n. (Figures 35, 213, 216)**

Oligia ambigua Walker, Hampson, 1908, loc. cit., ab. 4.

Oligia ambigua ab. *tripunctata* Strand, 1916, loc. cit.

Apex of juxta with a broad medial and two slender lateral projections. Apical third of valve folded and densely covered with slender spines. Vesica partially scobinate and bearing a long, slender, tapered cornutus.

B. E. AFRICA: Nairowa, 5.ix.1900 (*C. S. Betton*), holotype ♂.

***Procus atrivitta* (Hampson)**

Oligia atrivitta Hampson, 1914, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 13:153.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Gold Coast.

***Appana cinisigna* (Joannis)**

Conservula cinisigna Joannis, 1906, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., 75:170, Plate 9:2.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Mauritius; Cape Colony; Natal; Transvaal; Nyasaland; Belgian Congo.

***Appana furca* sp.n. (Figures 31, 219, 221, 225)**

♂♀ 37-42 mm. Vestiture and fore wing, including cilia, variable in colour, pale vinaceous fawn to pale greyish vinaceous suffused with fuscous. Medial area of fore wing, posterior of radius and excluding fused orbicular and reniform spots which are tilteul buff irrorate with black, tawny olive to bister irrorate with black; small area of similar colour at one-third inner margin; termen, and in some examples veins distad of medial area, slenderly black. Hind wing tilteul buff to light buff more or less irrorate with bister; cell spot and postmedial fascia bister, ill-defined; termen slenderly bister; cilia as on fore wing. Underside of fore and hind wings light buff; proximal half of each wing irrorate with buff-pink to deep brownish vinaceous and, on the fore wing, with bister; cell spots heavily marked; postmedial fasciae ill-defined, bister.

Male genitalia. Uncus simple and tapered. Juxta and valve as illustrated. Vesica without cornuti.

Female genitalia as illustrated.

Similar in colour to *A. cinisigna* (Joannis, 1906), but distinguished by the pattern of the fore wing and the genitalia of both sexes.

RUWENZORI: 6100 ft. (*R. Gunnis*), 1 ♀; Namwamba Valley, 10,200 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂; Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft., 14-19.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀.

Tracheplexia schista sp.n. (Figures 29, 30, 222, 223)

♂♀ 36–38 mm. Vestiture, except abdomen, bister with a slight vinaceous tone; abdomen dark olive buff mixed with light drab, crests as thorax. Fore wing deep brownish drab; medial area, posterior of radius and excluding reniform and orbicular spots, bister to sayal brown, variable in strength of marking; subterminal fascia dark olive buff edged anteriorly with bister; reniform outlined in dark olive buff; area between veins M_1 and M_3 usually pale; veins irrorate with black; cilia deep brownish drab edged proximally with deep olive buff, though this conspicuous edging is sometimes reduced to dots at vein ends. Hind wing almost uniformly bister, paling a little basad; cilia bister edged proximally with deep olive buff. Underside bister evenly irrorate with deep olive buff, except at apex of fore wing and along anal margin of hind wing; pale irroration dense on proximal half of each wing.

Male genitalia. Uncus divided just beyond base; dorsal arm finely tapered, twice as long as ventral arm. A pair of membranous, digitate processes extend posteriorly from base of ninth segment, just posterior of base of dorsal margin of valve, one at each side. Juxta heart-shaped with a short projection medio-posteriorly. Valve as illustrated. Vesica without cornuti.

Female genitalia as illustrated; ductus bursae dilate and spiral.

Closely related to *T. lucia* (Felder, 1874); differs markedly in colour and pattern; differs also in the shape of the valve and the presence of a medio-dorsal projection on the juxta. The female genitalia of the two species do not appear to differ. The male genitalia of *lucia* are figured by Janse, 1937–40, Moths of S. Africa, 3:72, Figure 24.

RUWENZORI: (*R. Gunnis*), 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 6100 ft., 2 ♀; Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7–13.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 12 ♂, 5 ♀, including holotype and allotype; Nakitawa (=Nyinabitaba), 8700 ft., 23.ii.1924 (*R. Gunnis*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀, all in the British Museum; Mobuku Valley, Nyinabitaba, 2600 m., 11.iv.1948 (*A. Holm*), 3 ♀ in the Riksmuseum, Stockholm; Namwamba Valley, 10,200 ft. (*Edwards*), 4 ♂, 1 ♀ in the British Museum.

Tracheplexia schista tenuiata subsp.n. (Figure 224)

♂♀ 34–35 mm. Differs from the nominate subspecies in the narrower, differently shaped valve with its shorter, tapered medial process.

MOUNT CAMEROON: Musake, 6350 ft., 8–13.i.1932 (*M. Steele*), 1 ♂, 2 ♀, including holotype and allotype; Mt. Cameroon, c. 1950 m., 4.iv.1958 (*J. Birket-Smith*), 1 ♂.

Three similarly slightly smaller specimens with almost equally narrow valves in the male genitalia were collected on Ruwenzori, two at lower elevations than the nominate subspecies: Ibanda, 4700 ft., 20–21.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Bwamba Pass, 5500–7500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♀; Misigo, 8550 ft., 2–3.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀.

Callopietria dascia sp.n. (Figures 25, 220)

♂ 28–30 mm. Antenna very shortly ciliate. Legs without specialized tufts. Abdomen mouse grey; remainder of vestiture a mixture of pale pinkish buff, vinaceous brown and bister. Fore wing warm sepia; basal eighth (anterior of anal vein), subbasal area (between submedial fold and anal vein), medial area (posterior of radius and excluding reniform and orbicular spots), subterminal area (between costa and vein M_1 and between M_2 and M_3) bister; proximal third,

between anal vein and inner margin, mouse grey; submedial fold in subbasal area conspicuously light buff; antemedial fascia light buff, failing at anal vein; ante- and postmedial fasciae pale vinaceous fawn and double, postmedial broadening posteriorly; dentate subterminal fascia failing at vein M_2 , diagonal streak in terminal area between veins M_3 and Cu_1 , and interrupted terminal fascia white; reniform and orbicular spots pale-ringed; a cinnamon spot in subterminal area on vein M_1 . Underside uniformly fuscous; distal third of costa with five equidistant, light buff spots. Hind wing tilleul buff suffused with mouse grey, densely terminad; cell spot and postmedial fascia mouse grey. Underside tilleul buff lightly irrorate with fuscous; cell spot, postmedial fascia and termen fuscous; subterminal area very pale between veins.

Genitalia. Uncus almost triangular in section, with dorsal ridge, narrowed at base and abruptly tapered at apex. Valve slender, narrowed slightly medially, simple. Aedeagus with a sclerotized plate ventrally; vesica with three clusters of spines, as illustrated.

A species distinct in wing pattern and in the ornamentation of the vesica.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft., 13-16.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), holotype ♂.

***Callopietria maillardi* (Guenée)**

Eriopus maillardi Guenée, 1862, in Maillard, Nôte l'Ile Réunion, Annexe G:39, Plate 22:8.

Callopietria recurvata Moore, 1882, Descr. Lep. Ins. Coll. Atkinson, 144.

Callopietria rectilinea Saalmüller, 1891, Lep. Madagascar, 374.

Callopietria intermissa Saalmüller, 1891, tom. cit., 376.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Africa; Madagascar; Mauritius; Sokotra; India; Hong Kong; Ceylon to New Guinea.

***Cetola pulchra* (B.-Baker)**

Phalerodes pulchra B.-Baker, 1911, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 8:516.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Angola; Kenya; Nyasaland; Rhodesia; Natal.

***Chiripha oresteria* Tams**

Chiripha oresteria Tams, 1930, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10) 5:489, Plate 18:8.

KENYA: Aberdare Range, Nyeri Track, 10,500-11,000 ft., *Senecio aberdaricus* (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Kenya (Aberdare Range); Tanganyika (E. Meru).

***Prodenia litura* (Fabricius)**

Noctua litura Fabricius, 1775, Syst. Ent., 601.

Prodenia litura Fabricius, Fletcher, 1957, Nat. Hist. Rennell I., 2 (15):40 (synonymy).

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: S.E. Europe; Africa; Madagascar; Mauritius; Oriental region; Malaya to Australia; Pacific islands; Hawaiian islands.

Spodoptera trituratora (Walker)

Caradrina trituratora Walker, 1856, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 10:295.

Spodoptera trituratora Walker, Fletcher, 1956, Bull. ent. Res., 47 (2):217, Figures 3, 6, 7, 9, 10.

KENYA: Kitale (Jackson), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Continental Africa south of the Sahara.

Athetis melanosema Hampson

Athetis melanopis Hampson, 1909, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 8:351, Plate 130:23.

Athetis melanosema Hampson, 1914, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 13:158.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Belgian Congo; Kenya; Rhodesia.

The Ibanda specimen has the black orbicular spot reduced to a dot; the genitalia, however, match those of normally marked specimens.

Paradrina signa sp.n. (Figures 36, 226-228)

Athetis nitens Saalmüller Hampson nec Saalmüller, 1909, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 8:359.

♂♀ 24-25 mm. Antenna ciliate; male cilia slightly shorter than diameter of shaft; female cilia minute. Male. Palpus tilloul buff irrorate with hair brown. Frons, vertex and thorax long-scaled, the scales tilloul buff at base and apex, medially hair brown. Abdomen light buff irrorate with hair brown. Fore wing snuff brown irrorate with hair brown and fuscous; reniform and orbicular spots and broad, transverse fasciae ill-defined and hair brown; a slender, fuscous black fascia is situate distad of and parallel to antemedial fascia; another distad of postmedial fascia; a patch of tawny scales at distal edge of reniform; cilia hair brown, slenderly tilloul buff proximally. Hind wing tilloul buff irrorate with hair brown, the irroration forming a broad, even band on distal third of wing; cell spot weakly marked, hair brown. Female. Fore wing almost uniformly bister; ante- and postmedial fasciae slender and black; reniform and orbicular spots, the former tawny medially, outlined in black. Hind wing more evenly and densely suffused with dark scaling.

Male genitalia. Uncus simple and tapered. Juxta and slightly asymmetrical valves shaped as illustrated. Aedeagus with a slender, scobinate band along posterior half of ventral surface. Vesica with a sclerotized area posteriorly, close to which is situate a slender band of short spines; anteriorly, minutely scobinate.

Female genitalia as illustrated.

Related to *P. eugraphis* Janse (1937, Moths of S. Africa, 3:276, figs.), from which it is most reliably separated by the genitalia.

The Ruwenzori specimens differ slightly in the male genitalia, the apex of the left valve being only one-half as broad as that of the type.

KENYA: Aberdare Range, Mt. Kinangop, 8000 ft., x.1934 (Edwards), 39 ♂, 6 ♀, including holotype and allotype; ibid. (J. Ford), 2 ♂; E Quaso, Masai, 28.x-3.xi.1900 (C. S. Betton), 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Mile 478 Uganda Railway, 19.xi.1900 (C. S. Betton), 1 ♀.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (Edwards), 3 ♂; Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft. (Edwards), 3 ♂.

Elyptron ethiopica (Hampson) **comb. n.**

Calymnia ethiopica Hampson, 1909, Trans. zool. Soc. Lond., 19: 107, Plate 4: 14.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

Distribution: Ruwenzori; Belgian Congo (Costermansville); Cameroons (Lolodorf).

Elyptron leucosticta (Hampson) **comb.n.**

Athetis leucosticta Hampson, 1909, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 8: 323, Plate 129: 26.

Athetis leucosticta ab. *subleucosticta* Strand, 1916, Arch. Naturgesch., 81 A II: 160.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀; Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft. (*Fletcher*), 8 ♂.

Distribution: Kenya.

Elyptron sp.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀ (Noctuidae genitalia slide No. 2379).

Ethiopica acrothecta sp.n. (Figures 38, 229–231)

♂♀ 22–26 mm. Antenna minutely ciliate. Palpus one and one-half times as long as diameter of eye. Abdomen drab; remainder of vestiture and crest on first abdominal segment fuscous, scales tipped with white. Fore wing: proximal two-thirds, anterior of cubitus, and veins fuscous irrorate with white-tipped scales; remainder of wing cinnamon brown; reniform and orbicular spots outlined with white-tipped scales; termen slenderly fuscous; cilia a tone paler. Hind wing light buff; in the female the wing is suffused with fuscous; termen slenderly fuscous; cilia light buff proximally, drab distally.

Male genitalia. Uncus tapered and equal in length to greatest width of aedeagus. Saccus almost square. Juxta, valve and aedeagus as illustrated. Vesica with a broad, partially folded band of spines in apical half and minutely scobinate in posterior half.

Female genitalia as illustrated.

Related to *E. aenictopus* (B.-Baker, 1911), here transferred from *Elydna*; differs in the ciliate antennae, in the contrasted cinnamon brown and fuscous pattern of the fore wing and in the structure of the genitalia.

This and the following species differ from the Hampson conception of *Ethiopica* in having a functional proboscis and ciliate antennae; the male genitalia differ in the square, truncate saccus.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂; Ibanda, 4700 ft., 4–12.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀.

UGANDA: Mabera Forest, Kyagive, Mulange, iv–viii.1919 (*R. A. Dummer*), 2 ♂; Ankole, 26.v.1929 (*J. Gastrell*), 1 ♀.

LAKE KIVU: Ruanda Dist., 7000 ft., xii.1921 (*T. A. Barns*), 1 ♂.

Ethiopica eclecta sp.n. (Figures 232, 233)

♂ 24 mm. Antenna and palpus as in preceding species. Vestiture lilac buff irrorate with drab. Fore wing lilac buff irrorate with bistre; medial area and broad, subterminal shade densely

bister; orbicular spot white; reniform white, medially ochraceous tawny; a few ochraceous tawny scales on vein M_1 , just distad of discocellulars; cilia bister with minute tiller buff spots between veins. Hind wing tiller buff sparsely but evenly irrorate with cinnamon brown.

Genitalia. Uncus tapered apicad, two-fifths as long as aedeagus. Saccus broadly rounded. Juxta, valve and aedeagus as illustrated. Vesica slenderly scobinate and sclerotized apically; a cluster of short, weak spines is situate medially.

Similar in pattern to several species of *Ethiopica*, such as *poliastra* Hampson (1909), *cupricolor* Hampson (1902) and *leucostigma* B.-Baker (1911), in the conspicuous discal spots, but distinguishable by the structure of the antennae and the genitalia.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5000 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), holotype ♂.

***Ethiopica glaucochroa* sp.n. (Figures 39, 234, 235)**

♂ 25 mm. Antenna ciliate; cilia equal in length to diameter of shaft. Palpus one and one-half times as long as diameter of eye. Palpus, frons, vertex and thorax black, scales tipped with white; tegulae cinnamon brown, scales tipped with white. Fore wing tiller buff irrorate with cinnamon brown and bister; costa irrorate with black; reniform and orbicular spots cinnamon brown outlined with pale vinaceous fawn, ill-defined; transverse fasciae cinnamon brown, slender and weakly marked; between postmedial and subterminal fasciae there is a row of bister dots on the veins; similar terminal dots between the veins; cilia bister, scales tipped with white. Hind wing light buff; costa, apex and cilia in apical area lightly tinged with cinnamon brown.

Genitalia. Uncus of even width to slightly broadened and spatulate apex. Saccus broadly rounded. Juxta, valve and aedeagus as illustrated. Vesica without cornuti.

Colour of wings and structure of genitalia show this to be a distinctive and possibly isolated species in the genus.

LAKE KIVU: Ruanda Dist., Rugege Forest, 8000 ft., xii.1921 (*T. A. Barns*), holotype ♂.

***Perigea conducta* (Walker)**

Caradrina conducta Walker, 1856, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 10:296.

Perigea inexacta Walker, 1865, op. cit., 32:682.

Perigea conducta Walker, Berio, 1955, Boll. Soc. ent. ital., 85:19.

KENYA: Mt. Kinangop, 8000 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Africa south of the Sahara; Madagascar.

***Perigea pauperata* (Walker)**

Hadena pauperata Walker, 1858, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 15:1727.

Hadena leonina Walker, 1865, op. cit., 33:735.

Perigea meleagris Saalmüller, 1891, Lep. Madagascar, 2:271, Plate 13:228.

Hadena aenea Saalmüller, 1891, tom. cit., 315, Plate 11:205.

Perigea capensis Guenée Berio nec Guenée, 1955, Boll. Soc. ent. ital., 85:19.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

UGANDA: Kalinzu Forest (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: São Thomé; Africa south of the Sahara; Madagascar; Mauritius; Seychelles Is.; Sokotra.

Atimaea ethiopica (Hampson) **comb.n.**

Trichoridia ethiopica Hampson, 1907, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (7) 19:257.

KENYA: Mt. Kinangop, 8000 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kenya (Aberdare Range).

Androlymnia torsivena (Hampson)

Perciana torsivena Hampson, 1902, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., 2:376.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: W. Africa; Belgian Congo; Kenya to Cape Colony.

Calymnia natalensis A. E. Prout

Calymnia natalensis A. E. Prout, 1925, Entomologist, 58:214.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Differs from the hitherto unique type female from Pinetown, Natal, in the sharp angling of the postmedial fascia on vein M_1 and its close approximation to the antemedial fascia at the inner margin. Only further material can show the value of these differences.

Plusiophaes argosticta sp.n. (Figures 240, 241)

♂ 34 mm. Antenna ciliate; cilia slightly less than one and one-half times as long as diameter of shaft. Palpus twice as long as diameter of eye. Frons white lightly irrorate with chestnut brown. Scape white. Palpus chestnut brown irrorate with white. Head and thorax tawny; basal half of patagia ferruginous; tegulae tipped with pinkish buff. Abdomen drab, crest on second segment chestnut brown. Fore wing chestnut brown; a diagonal band extending from one-third costa to one-fourth inner margin and a broad, ill-defined subterminal band are suffused with light vinaceous fawn. Underside bister suffused with chestnut brown costally, especially apicad; inner margin light buff proximally; termen irrorate with white, lightly except at tornus where a small, white patch is formed; medial area white between discal and submedial folds. Hind wing chestnut brown in anterior third, remainder bister; proximal half of wing, except basal fifth, white between discal and submedial folds; cilia white opposite discal area. Underside similar to upperside, but anterior third of wing and termen lightly irrorate with white and a bister cell spot is strongly marked at anterior edge of white, medial patch.

Genitalia. Uncus tapered and simple. Saccus slightly narrowed and rounded anteriorly. Juxta and valve shaped as illustrated; base of dorsal margin of valve minutely scobinate. Vesica with a patch of slender spines near base and a patch of shorter, stouter spines near apex.

Related to *P. eremita* (Holland, 1894) and similar in general appearance to a large specimen of that species; the shape of the juxta and the ornamentation of the vesica are, however, quite distinctive.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), holotype ♂.

The following species are congeneric with *Plusiophaes metallica* A. E. Prout (1921) and are here transferred from *Catephia* in the Ophiderinae:

Aedia apicata Holland, 1894
Aedia costimacula Holland, 1894
Aedia eremita Holland, 1894

Catephia bipuncta Hampson, 1902
Catephia scotaea Hampson, 1926
Catephia thermotis Hampson, 1926

Eutelephia aureopicta (Kenrick, 1917) is closely related to *Plusiophaes*, possibly congeneric with it.

***Hygrostola homomunda* sp.n.** (Figures 37, 236–239)

♂ 40–45 mm.; ♀ 45–50 mm. Antenna ciliate; male cilia equal in length to diameter of shaft; female cilia minute. Palpus light buff irrorate with fuscous, very lightly on terminal segment. Remainder of vestiture light to warm buff; abdomen densely irrorate with fuscous dorsally. Fore wing light buff in most examples, cinnamon buff in two males, in each case very lightly irrorate with fuscous; antemedial fascia represented by two black dots, one on cubitus and one on anal vein; postmedial fascia represented by black dots on veins; subterminal fascia similarly marked, when present; terminal interneural dots black; apical streak, cubitus and sometimes proximal fourth of submedial fuscous; reniform and orbicular spots fuscous, but like much of pattern varying in definition and intensity of marking. Underside light buff; anterior half of proximal two-thirds, except costa, fuscous; terminal interneural dots fuscous. Hind wing fuscous; cilia light buff to cinnamon buff. Underside light buff, usually immaculate; in some examples the costa is lightly irrorate with fuscous; cell spots and terminal interneural dots weakly fuscous. Reminiscent in wing-shape, colour and pattern of *Orthosia munda* (Schifferrmüller) in the Hadeninae.

Male genitalia. Uncus slightly broadened in apical fourth, then tapered; dorsally densely hair-scaled. Juxta, valve and aedeagus shaped as illustrated. Vesica with two stout cornuti.

Female genitalia. Ostium bursae partially minutely spined; the whole shaped as illustrated.

Paler and less well patterned than the Indian representative of the genus, *H. robusta* (Hampson, 1894). Male genitalia differ in the development of the process at base of cucullus and in longer, stout cornuti. Female of *robusta* not known.

RUWENZORI: Misigo, 8550 ft., 2–3.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♀; Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7–13.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 2 ♂, 4 ♀, including holotype and allotype; Nakitawa (= Nyinabitaba), 8700 ft., 23.ii.1924 (R. Gurnis), 1 ♂.

A large female (wing-span 62 mm.) from Kenya (Aberdare Range, Mt. Kinangop, 10,000 ft., 26.x.1934, J. Ford) has genitalia closely similar to those of *H. homomunda*.

***Sciomesa nyei* sp.n.** (Figures 48, 242, 243)

♂ 24 mm. Remarkably similar in colour and pattern to *Manga melanodonta* (Hampson, 1910). Fore wing pinkish buff lightly irrorate with hair brown proximad of black, lunulate and distally bowed antemedial fascia; distal two-thirds of inner margin, broad, diagonal, apical streak and conspicuous subterminal fascia which extends from it unbroken to inner margin, all light buff; remainder of wing hair brown irrorate with fuscous along costa and with tawny in distal third; reniform and orbicular spots outlined with, and postmedial fascia slenderly, black; terminal interneural lunules black; cilia hair brown, slenderly pale proximally. Underside light buff lightly irrorate with hair brown; cell spot, postmedial and subterminal fasciae broad, faintly marked and

ill-defined; terminal interneural lunules and cilia as on upperside. Hind wing light buff lightly irrorate, except along posterior half of termen, with hair brown, the irroration forming broad, ill-defined postmedial and subterminal fasciae; cell spot hair brown; cilia light buff. Underside light buff irrorate with hair brown along costa; cell spot, anterior half of postmedial fascia and streak along discal fold hair brown.

Genitalia. Uncus with tapered tip depressed. Valve and aedeagus as illustrated.

The pattern and the structure of the genitalia make this a distinctive species in *Sciomesa*.

It is with pleasure that I name this species in honour of Dr. I. W. B. Nye, in token acknowledgment of his help in determining the *Sciomesa-Sesamia-Busseola* material collected by the two expeditions on Ruwenzori.

RUWENZORI: Bugoye, 4500 ft., 5-10. ix. 1952 (*Fletcher*), holotype ♂.

***Sciomesa venata* sp.n.** (Figures 45, 244, 245)

♂ 38 mm. Frons rounded. Palpus hair brown with some pinkish buff scaling beneath. Vestiture pinkish buff, abdomen irrorate with hair brown; tegulae hair brown. Fore wing: veins bister edged with light buff; interspaces bister; proximal third of posterior half suffused with bister; termen slenderly bister; cilia light buff proximally, hair brown distally. Underside warm buff; proximal two-thirds suffused with hair brown; terminal interneural spots bister; cilia as upperside. Hind wing light buff lightly irrorate with hair brown. Underside similar, but with a warm buff ground colour.

Genitalia. Uncus slightly broadened at three-fourths and then narrowed; apex truncate. Valve and aedeagus as illustrated.

Closely related to *S. mesoscia* (Hampson, 1918), differing in the longer, more tapered, membranous apical part of the valve and in the differently shaped cornuti.

RUWENZORI: Misigo, 8550 ft., 2-3. viii. 1952 (*Fletcher*), holotype ♂.

The frons in *Sciomesa* appears to be a variable character. In the *S. mesoscia* complex it ranges from a well-produced conical protuberance with a rounded apex to a short, sharply pointed projection. Two specimens from Ruanda, with genitalia almost identical to those of *mesoscia*, have the frons smoothly rounded.

***Sciomesa cyclophora* sp.n.** (Figures 49, 246, 247)

♂ 30-34 mm. Antenna lamellate and shortly ciliate; cilia slightly subequal to diameter of shaft. Frons rounded. Palpus fuscous with a few light buff scales. Vertex and patagia hair brown to fuscous. Thorax and dorsum light buff irrorate with hair brown; venter vinaceous brown irrorate with hair brown. Fore wing light buff to light ochraceous buff; posterior half of medial area suffused with tawny, anterior half with tawny and fuscous; ante- and postmedial fasciae slender and black; cubitus, medial, cubital and anal veins chequered black and white; orbicular spot tawny, but not always defined; reniform white, tawny medially, black proximally and distally; a slightly arcuate, tawny fascia extends from termen at vein M_1 to termen at vein A_1 ; proximal half of cilia chequered tawny and fuscous; distal half fuscous. Hind wing light to warm buff more or less irrorate with fuscous, except at termen between veins M_3 and Cu_2 ; cilia concolorous with ground colour of wing with a slender, fuscous fascia dividing the anterior half. Underside of both wings warm buff more or less suffused with deep brownish vinaceous and fuscous; postmedial fascia and cell spot on each wing fuscous; cell spot on hind wing strongly marked

Genitalia. Uncus tapered; juxta tapered anteriorly, broadly excised and shortly bilobate posteriorly. Valve shaped as illustrated; basal half of dorsal margin sclerotized and crenulate at edge. Aedeagus as illustrated.

One of the few species in the *Sciomesa-Busseola-Sesamia* group readily distinguished by colour and pattern. The crenulate edge to the basal half of the dorsal margin of the valve affords an additional distinctive character.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 4 ♂, including holotype.

UGANDA: Mt. Mgahinga, 8000 ft., 22-27.xi.1934 (Edwards), 1 ♂.

Despite differences in antennal structure, the genitalia appear to indicate a close affinity to the genus *Sciomesa*; for this reason, this and the two following species have to be provisionally placed in this genus.

***Sciomesa piscator* sp.n.** (Figures 42, 248-250)

♂ 29-31 mm. Antenna lamellate and fasciculate, similar to those of *Poeonoma serrata* (Hampson, 1910). Frons smoothly rounded. Similar in colour to *P. serrata*, but differing in having a pattern similar to that of *Busseola fusca* (Fuller, 1901); subterminal fascia of fore wing conspicuously light buff, broken only at the veins and extending from vein R_5 to inner margin and edged both proximally and distally with black interneural spots, the proximal ones being largest between veins M_1 and Cu_1 ; orbicular spot hyphen-like.

Genitalia. Uncus tapered, tip down-curved. Juxta almost heart-shaped, base produced to form a stout, hook-shaped process. Valve and aedeagus as illustrated.

Placed provisionally in *Sciomesa*, to which the male genitalia show affinity. A female specimen, collected with the holotype and provisionally associated with it, has genitalia of the typical *Sciomesa* pattern.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (Edwards), holotype ♂; ibid. (? huj.sp.), 1 ♀.

UGANDA: Kampala, ndere borer, em. 4.xi.1931 (H. Hargreaves), 1 ♂.

***Sciomesa argocyma* sp.n.** (Figures 44, 251-253)

♂ 34 mm. Antenna lamellate and ciliate. Frons smoothly rounded. Palpus and frons tiller buff densely irrorate with fuscous. Patagia fuscous at base, tiller buff at apex, irrorate with deep brownish vinaceous medially; thorax and abdomen tiller buff irrorate with fuscous. Fore wing white; broad medial area, anterior of submedial fold, irrorate with tawny and fuscous, the former colour predominating in discal area; basal, ante- and postmedial fasciae marked with a few fuscous scales on white ground colour; subterminal fascia drab grey, broad and ill-defined; reniform and orbicular spots pale, sparsely irrorate with tawny, rather darker centred; reniform with white spot at posterior edge; termen slenderly fuscous between veins; cilia tawny, pale proximally. Underside tiller buff irrorate with hair brown anterior of submedial fold, sparsely in distal eighth; postmedial fascia and cell spot faintly marked in a darker shade; termen and cilia as on upperside. Hind wing tiller buff irrorate with hair brown, sparsely in terminal sixth, except between medial veins; termen slenderly darkened; cilia tiller buff. Underside tiller buff very lightly irrorate with hair brown, principally along costa and at termen between medial veins; cell spot and postmedial fascia hair brown; termen and cilia as on upperside.

Genitalia. Uncus stout and tapered. Juxta, valve and aedeagus as illustrated.

A distinctive species in both wing pattern and structure of genitalia, without any known close relative.

RUWENZORI: Nyamagasani Valley, xii.1934-i.1935 (Buxton), holotype ♂.

Poeonoma serrata (Hampson)

Phragmatiphila serrata Hampson, 1910, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 9:268, Plate 142:31.

Poeonoma serrata Hampson, Tams & Bowden, 1953, Bull. ent. Res., 43 (4):653, Figures.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Sao Thomé; Gold Coast; Nigeria; Kivu; Tanganyika; Uganda.

Sesamia calamistis Hampson

Sesamia calamistis Hampson, 1910, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 9:325, Plate 144:18.

Sesamia mediastriga B.-Baker, 1911, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 8:518.

Sesamia calamistis Hampson, Tams & Bowden, 1953, Bull. ent. Res., 43 (4):664, Figures.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (Fletcher), 2 ♂; Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500-7500 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: W. Africa, Gambia to Angola; Uganda; Kenya to Cape Province; Mascarene region.

Sesamia coniota Hampson

Sesamia coniota Hampson, 1902, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., 2:297.

Sesamia coniota Hampson, Tams & Bowden, 1953, Bull. ent. Res., 43 (4):667, Figures.

UGANDA: Kalinzu Forest (Jackson), 1 ♂.

Distribution: S. Rhodesia; Tanganyika.

Sesamia poebora Tams & Bowden

Sesamia poebora Tams & Bowden, 1953, Bull. ent. Res., 43 (4):670, Figures.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Uganda (Kawanda).

The fore wing of the Ibanda specimen lacks the distinctive pattern of the type, mentioned in the original description.

Sesamia oriaula Tams & Bowden

Sesamia oriaula Tams & Bowden, 1953, Bull. ent. Res., 43 (4):677, Figures.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (Fletcher), 3 ♂.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft. (Fletcher), 4 ♂.

Distribution: Ruwenzori.

Sesamia fuscifrontia Hampson

Sesamia fuscifrontia Hampson, 1914, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8)13:163.

UGANDA: Kalinzu Forest (Jackson), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kenya (Kavirondo).

Sesamia mesosticha sp.n. (Figures 43, 254-256)

♂ 24-25 mm.; ♀ 21 mm. Male antenna lamellate and ciliate; female antenna ciliate. Vestiture light buff to pinkish buff; thoracic hairs fuscous except for very pale tips. Fore wing light buff to pinkish buff irrorate with light cinnamon drab in the male, but with fawn colour in the female; cubitus broadly and conspicuously fuscous; veins fuscous distad of postmedial fascia, which is marked by fuscous dots on veins; antemedial and basal fasciae marked by two or three fuscous dots, or sometimes wanting; cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hind wing tilleul buff suffused with fuscous; cilia light buff.

Male genitalia. Uncus almost one-half as broad as aedeagus, slightly narrowed to rounded apex. Juxta almost circular, but truncate at apex. Valve with a tongue-like projection from mid-dorsal margin. Aedeagus shaped as illustrated. Vesica with a single scobinate cornutus.

Female genitalia as illustrated.

Related to the unique type female of *Sesamia rufidorsata* (Hampson, 1914), but differing in colour and pattern and structurally in having the ductus bursae slenderly sclerotized posteriorly.

KENYA: Mt. Elgon, i.1932 (Jackson), holotype ♂; ibid., x.1934, allotype ♀; Aberdare Range, Mt. Kinangop, 8000 ft., x.1934 (Edwards), 2 ♂.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (Edwards), 1 ♂.

Sesamia sp.

KENYA: Aberdare Range, Mt. Kinangop, 8000 ft. (Edwards), 1 worn ♂ (genitalia slide, Noctuidae Number 2251).

Sesamia plagiographa sp.n. (Figures 40, 261-263)

♀ 22 mm. Male and female antennae ciliate, cilia subequal to diameter of shaft. Palpus, frons, vertex, patagia and tegulae ochraceous buff mixed with hair brown; thorax and abdomen tilleul buff to light buff, abdomen irrorate with hair brown. Fore wing ochraceous buff; costal area, anterior of radius, light pinkish cinnamon, the area tapering distad to apex; a diagonal fascia of a slightly darker shade extends from five-sixths discal fold to five-sixths inner margin; proximal half of submedial fold light pinkish cinnamon irrorate with fuscous; antemedial fascia represented by two fuscous spots, one on cubitus, one on anal vein; postmedial fascia marked by dots on veins, from M_2 to A_1 inclusive; termen slenderly fuscous between veins; cilia light pinkish cinnamon, darker medially. Hind wing tilleul buff densely irrorate with hair brown; cilia light buff, darker medially, at apex and at anal angle.

Male genitalia. Uncus slightly broadened to rounded, flattened apex. Valve with a scobinate and semi-circular projection from mid-dorsal margin. Aedeagus as illustrated. Vesica with a weakly sclerotized fold near apex.

Female genitalia as illustrated.

The bright ground colour of the fore wing makes this a conspicuous and distinctive species in the genus.

UGANDA: Kalinzu Forest (Jackson), 2 ♂, 1 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft., 4-6.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♀.

Sesamia sciagrapha sp.n. (Figures 41, 257, 258)

♂ 25 mm. Antenna lamellate and ciliate. Palpus, frons and abdomen tiller buff irrorate with fuscous. Vertex and patagia pale ochraceous buff, the long hairs fuscous except for pale tips. Thorax fuscous. Fore wing: costal area pale ochraceous buff; remainder light pinkish cinnamon irrorate with fuscous, densely in discal area, along veins M_3 , Cu_1 and Cu_2 and in a terminal arc, which tapers at apex and tornus; basal, ante- and postmedial fasciae slender, broken and fuscous; three fuscous spots just distad of postmedial fascia, one each on veins M_1 , Cu_2 and A_1 ; fuscous interneural spots in interspaces between veins from M_1 to Cu_1 inclusive; reniform and orbicular spots faintly outlined in white; a little white irroration in discal area and on veins M_3 , Cu_1 and Cu_2 ; termen slenderly fuscous, broken at veins; cilia pale pinkish buff, drab distally. Hind wing light buff; three fuscous spots, one each on veins M_3 , Cu_1 and Cu_2 . Cilia pale ochraceous buff.

Genitalia. Uncus broadened just before the tapered and narrowly rounded tip. Valve bifurcate; dorsal arm membranous; basal half of ventral margin with two projections, one sharply angled apicad, one rounded; a short, digitate process tipped with short hairs is situate medially. Vesica with one long spine and three clusters of shorter spines arranged as illustrated.

UGANDA: Kalinzu Forest (Jackson), holotype ♂.

Poecopa mediopuncta Bowden

Poecopa mediopuncta Bowden, 1956, Bull. ent. Res., 47 (3):419, figures.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500-7500 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Gold Coast.

The Ruwenzori specimen has a wing-span of 34 mm. and, in addition to its greater size, differs slightly from the short type series in having a rather better contrasted wing pattern and slightly differently shaped cornutus.

Manga melanodonta (Hampson) **comb.n.**

Calamistis melanodonta Hampson, 1910, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 9:276, Plate 143:8.

Calamistis nubifera Hampson, 1910, loc. cit., Plate 143:9. **Syn.n.**

RUWENZORI: Bugoye, 4500 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂; Ibanda, 4700 ft. (Fletcher). 1 ♂.

Distribution: Belgian Congo; Uganda; Kenya; Rhodesia; Transvaal; Natal.

Manga belophora sp.n. (Figures 46, 259, 260)

♂ 32 mm. Antenna bipectinate, pectinations shortening apicad. Palpus and frons black with a few light buff scales; remainder of vestiture light buff irrorate with hair brown. Fore wing: anterior of cubitus light buff lightly irrorate with hair brown, except on veins which are conspicuously pale; posterior of cubitus densely irrorate with hair brown; medial third of inner

margin, proximal half of submedial fold, reniform and orbicular spots, basal, ante- and postmedial fasciae, marked only at costa, black; discal and submedial folds irrorate with tawny; subterminal fascia light buff, extending from R_5 to inner margin, marked between veins only and edged with fuscous both distally and proximally, the proximal edging forming streaks between veins R_1 to M_1 ; termen slenderly fuscous; cilia light buff edged with hair brown proximally. Hind wing light buff evenly irrorate with hair brown, except along posterior half of terminal area; termen slenderly fuscous; cell spot densely hair brown; cilia as on fore wing. Underside of both wings light buff evenly irrorate with hair brown, except for terminal area and a pale terminal streak at apex of fore wing; cell spots strongly marked; terminal interneural lunules fuscous; cilia as on upperside.

Genitalia. Uncus of almost even width, a little narrowed at rounded apex. Valve as illustrated. Aedeagus with sclerotized folds at apex. Vesica with one small, thorn-like cornutus.

Differs from *M. melanodonta* (Hampson) and *M. basilinea* Bowden (1956) in the bipectinate antennae and the better developed processes on the valve.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), holotype ♂.

A second specimen, labelled Fernando Po, 3000-4000 ft., June 1926 (*T. A. Barns*), has genitalia almost identical to those of the type.

***Busseola fusca* (Fuller)**

Sesamia fusca Fuller, 1901, First Report Govt. Ent., 1899-1900, Pietermaritzburg, 45, Plate xi.

Busseola sorghicida Thureau, 1904, Berlin. ent. Z., 49: 56.

Busseola fusca Fuller, Tams & Bowden, 1953, Bull. ent. Res., 43 (4): 656, Figures.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: W. Africa, French Guinea to Angola; Uganda; Kenya to Cape Colony.

***Acrapex syscia* sp.n. (Figures 264, 265)**

♂ 24-28 mm. Similar in size, colour and pattern to *A. brunnea* Hampson (1910), from which it is most reliably separated by the genitalia.

Uncus, similar to that of *brunnea*, very slightly tapered to truncate apex; dorsally densely hair-scaled. Juxta twice as long as its shortest width, narrowed medially and bilobate apically, the apical fourth being incised. In *brunnea* the juxta is three times as long as its shortest width, more strongly sclerotized and the apex is almost truncate, being but very shallowly incised medially. Valve and aedeagus as illustrated. Valve and aedeagus of *brunnea* figured by Janse, 1937-40, Moths of S. Africa, 3: 349. Janse's misidentification of *Busseola hemiphlebia* Hampson (1914) (tom. cit., p. 348) is evidently closely related to *syscia* on valve structure, but differs in lacking the short, scobinate cornutus on the vesica.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft., 4-12.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂, including holotype.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5000 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

***Acrapex cuprescens* (Hampson)**

Busseola cuprescens Hampson, 1914, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 13: 162.

UGANDA: Kalinzu Forest (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Nigeria.

Acrapex rhabdoneura Hampson

Acrapex rhabdoneura Hampson, 1910, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 9:316, Plate 144:8.

KENYA: Mt. Kinangop, 8000 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kenya; Tanganyika.

Acrapex stygiata (Hampson) **comb.n.**

Calamistis stygiata Hampson, 1910, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 9:278, Plate 143:11.

Acrapex brunnea Hampson, 1910, tom. cit., p. 318, ab. 2.

Acrapex brunnea ab. *brunneella* Strand, 1917, Arch. Naturgesch., 82 A2: 87.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Uganda; Nyasaland; Transvaal.

The Uganda and Nyasaland specimens have a clearly defined, pale, discal fold; in the Uganda specimens the posterior half of the fore wing is also pale, as in ab. *brunneella*.

The specimen labelled by Hampson as *Acrapex brunnea* ab. 1 and subsequently named by Strand (1922, loc. cit.) as ab. *brunneoides* is an aberration of *Acrapex minima* Jansc (1937). **Syn.n.**

Acrapex brunnea Hampson

Acrapex brunnea Hampson, 1910, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 9:318, Plate 144:11.

Acrapex ochracea B.-Baker, 1911, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 8:518. **Syn.n.**

KENYA: Mt. Elgon, iv.1932 (*Jackson*), 2 ♂ in the British Museum.

RUWENZORI: Mijusi Valley, 30.iii.1948 (*A. Holm*), 1 ♂ in the Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

Distribution: Kenya; Natal; Transvaal.

The wider distribution previously recorded for this species should be treated with reserve, for there are many species in the group very similar in general appearance, though structurally distinct.

Xylostola olivata Hampson

Xylostola olivata Hampson, 1909, Trans. zool. Soc. Lond., 19:108, Plate 4:16.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5000 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♀.

Distribution: Kivu; Ruwenzori; Nyasaland.

EUSTROTIINAE**Eublemma pyrastis** Hampson

Eublemma pyrastis Hampson, 1910, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 10:187, Plate 154:16.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft. (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂.

Distribution: Gold Coast; S. Sudan; Uganda; Transvaal.

Eublemma ornatula (Felder)

Thalpochares ornatula Felder, 1874, Reise Novara, Zool., 2 (2), Plate 108:19.

Eublemma ornatula ab. *brunneosuffusa* Strand, 1917, Arch. Naturgesch., 82 A2:32.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6000 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kenya to Cape Colony.

Eublemma dyscapna sp.n. (Figures 54, 278, 279)

♂ 29 mm. Antenna ciliate, cilia twice as long as diameter of shaft. Abdomen pinkish buff irrorate with fuscous black; remainder of vestiture fuscous black. Fore wing pinkish buff densely irrorate with sayal brown, fuscous black and dark quaker drab, except in distal third of medial area posterior of vein *Sc*₅; proximal two-thirds of wing, posterior of cell, less densely irrorate; transverse fasciae and termen slenderly fuscous black; cell spot large and fuscous black; cilia pale smoke grey. Underside tilleul buff densely suffused with fuscous in proximal half of wing and in terminal third, especially apicad; intervening paler area divided longitudinally by a fuscous fascia; costa warm buff. Hind wing white patterned as illustrated with fuscous black. Underside tilleul buff irrorate with fuscous, densely along costa and termen; two slender, transverse, fuscous fasciae, one at each side of and close to fuscous cell spot.

Genitalia. Uncus slightly broadened apicad; apex acutely tapered to a short, hook-like tip. Juxta circular, diameter equal to greatest width of valve. Valve as illustrated. Aedeagus narrowed slightly basad, three-fourths as long as valve. Vesica unadorned.

Related to *Eublemma leucanitis* Hampson (1910), differing in size and the striking pattern.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), holotype ♂.

Eublemma (?) tritonia (Hampson)

Metachrostis tritonia Hampson, 1902, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., 2:415.

Plecoptera atristipata Hampson, 1926, Descr. Gen. Spec. Noctuinac, 267. **Syn.n.**

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂; Ibanda, 4700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀; Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Nyasaland; Rhodesia.

Zalaca snelleni (Wallengren)

Leptosia snelleni Wallengren, 1875, Öfv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., 32 (1):112.

Epizeuxis aethiops Distant, 1892, Nat. in Transvaal, 239, Plate 2:2.

Eublemma snelleni ab. *discirufa* Strand, 1917, Arch. Naturgesch., 82 A2:32.

Eublemma snelleni ab. *pallidior* Strand, 1917, loc. cit.

KENYA: Aberdare Range, Katamayo, 8000 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Kalinzu Forest (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kenya to Cape Colony.

Porphyrinia ragusana (Freyer) subsp.

Anthophila ragusana Freyer, 1844, N. Beitr. Schmett. Eur., 5:92, Plate 437:1.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♀.

In describing *P. ragusanoides*, Berio (1954, Mem. Inst. Sci. Madagascar, (E) 5:134) has shown that the Madagascan representative of *ragusana* differs structurally from the nominate form. The genitalia of the type of *Hypena quinquelinealis* Moore (1877), hitherto regarded as a synonym of *ragusana*, show similar differences from both *ragusana* and *ragusanoides*. Specimens from Kenya and Uganda also differ from the three taxa already mentioned, but a revision of the species group should be undertaken before further names are added to the literature.

Lamprolopha melanephra Hampson (?) subsp.

Lamprolopha melanephra Hampson, 1914, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 13:173.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

The anterior two-thirds of the postmedial fascia is broad and strongly marked in the Uganda specimen; a male from Mt. Mlanje in Nyasaland is similarly marked. Both specimens differ slightly in genitalia from each other and from the type (Gold Coast), suggesting that a number of subspecies exist.

Holocryptis neavei sp.n. (Figures 90, 266-268)

♂♀ 15-16 mm. Vestiture white, palpus and abdomen lightly suffused with pinkish cinnamon. Wings white, patterned as illustrated with pinkish cinnamon; a minute dot on middle of cell fold of fore wing; a larger spot on same fold between discocellular and termen and a large, round pre-tornal spot on inner margin are especially conspicuous and often of a darker shade, approaching snuff brown.

Male genitalia. Uncus dilate in apical half, then tapered to a spine-like tip. A slender process arises dorsally from base of uncus and curves parallel to it for two-thirds of its length. Valve bifurcate, as illustrated. Aedeagus arcuate; vesica with a sclerotized band medially, a cluster of short spines apicad and a spined area basad; a single stout spine is situate at apex.

Female genitalia as illustrated.

Related to *H. melanosticta* Hampson (1910), differing in the pinkish cinnamon pattern of the wings and in the genitalia of both sexes.

PORTUGUESE E. AFRICA: E. of Mt. Chipirone, 2200 ft., 24.xi.1913, 1 ♀.

NYASALAND: Ruu Valley, 1000 ft., 1.vii.1913, 1 ♀; Mlanje, 11-23.viii.1913, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; Mt. Mlanje, 28.xi.1912-4.xi.1913, 1 ♂, 7 ♀, including holotype and allotype; Mlanje, Luchunya R., 10.ix-17.xi.1913, 4 ♂, 6 ♀; all collected by S. A. Neave.

KENYA: Escarpment, Kikuyu, Ibea, ix-x.1900 (Doherty), 3 ♀.

UGANDA: Mbarara, 15.x.1934 (Edwards), 1 ♂. All specimens in the British Museum.

BELGIAN CONGO: Parc Nat. Upemba, Munoi bif. Lupiala affl. dr. Lufira, 890 m., 28.v-15.vi.1948 (Mission G. F. de Witte), 219 specimens in Inst. Parcs Nat. du Congo Belge in Brussels.

Holocryptis sp.

UGANDA: Masaka (*Edwards*), 1 ♂ (genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2511).

Holocryptis sp.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀ (genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2530).

Cerynea thermesialis (Walker) (Figure 272)

Phanaspa thermesialis Walker, 1865, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 34:1211.

Cerynea rhodotrichia Hampson, 1910, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 10:211, Figure 52. **Syn.n.**

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Kenya; Tanganyika; Nyasaland; Rhodesia to Cape Province; Cameroons.

Cerynea limbobrunnea sp.n. (Figures 269, 273)

Cerynea trichobasis Walker ab. *limbobrunnea* Strand, 1917, Arch. Naturgesch., 82 A2:33.

Closely similar in size, structure of vertex, colour and pattern to *thermesialis*, but differing in male genitalia; possibly a subspecies, though typical *thermesialis* occurs in the Cameroons.

Male genitalia. Uncus slender at base, broadened medially to three times width of base, then tapered; dorsal surface of apical two-thirds concave; apex with short, hooked tip. In *thermesialis* basal two-thirds of uncus slender; apical third dilate and slightly concave dorsally just before tip (Figure 272).

Female genitalia as illustrated and similar to those of *thermesialis*.

FRENCH GUINEA: Macenta, 2000 ft., 2-10, 19-21.V.1926 (*C. L. Collenette*), 1 ♂.

SIERRA LEONE: (*A. B. Frere*), 1 ♂.

GOLD COAST: Northern Territories, Kete-Krachi (*A. W. Cardinall*), 1 ♂; Coomassie (*H. Whiteside*), 1 ♀ (type of ab. *limbobrunnea* Strand).

NIGERIA: Nr. Lagos, 20.I.1920 (*W. P. Lowe*), holotype ♂; Minna, 3.viii.1910 (*Scott Macfie*), 1 ♂; Ogruga, River Niger, 2 ♂.

CONGO: (*Candéze*), 1 ♂.

Cerynea nigropuncta sp.n. (Figures 50, 270-271)

Similar in size, colour and pattern to *thermesialis*, differing in the band of short scales between vertex and patagia, which curls over at apex towards patagia, in the conspicuous spots of fuscous black on postmedial fascia of fore wing, one in discal area and one in area of submedial fold and differing in the genitalia.

Genitalia. Uncus simple and tapered. Valve as illustrated. Aedeagus five-sixths as long as valve; vesica without cornuti. The uncus of *thermesialis* is illustrated by fig. 272.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft, xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), holotype ♂; Ibanda, 4700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Cerynea sp.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500–7500 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♂, genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2537.

Cerynea sp.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♀, genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2539.

These two unnamed specimens are larger and a richer red-brown in colour than *C. nigropuncta*; the uncus of the male is broader. The two may be a pair and represent a forest subspecies of *nigropuncta*, but more material is needed.

Oruza divisa (Walker)

Selenis divisa Walker, 1862, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., (3) 1:107.

Selenis lauta Butler, 1878, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (5) 1:294.

Xanthoptera semirufa Snellen, 1880, Tijdschr. Ent., 23:62.

Mestleta lathraea Holland, 1894, Psyche, 7:114, Plate 5:26.

Zagira bicolora B.-Baker, 1906, Novit. zool., 13:213.

KENYA: Nairobi (Edwards), 1 ♀.

Distribution: W. Africa, Ivory Coast to Cameroons; Madagascar; India to Japan; Formosa; Hainan I.; Sumatra; Java; Brit. New Guinea.

Oruza latifera (Walker)

Acidalia latifera Walker, 1869, Proc. nat. Hist. Soc. Glasgow, 1:375.

Selenis costalis Butler, 1875, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (4) 16:409.

Mestleta discifascia Holland, 1894, Psyche, 7:113.

KENYA: Nairobi (Edwards), 1 ♂.

Distribution: W. Africa, Sierra Leone to Gaboon; Belgian Congo; Uganda; Kenya to Natal.

The structure of the genitalia of both sexes of the two species of *Oruza* recorded above suggests that they, together with a number of other species at present included in *Oruza*, should be merged with *Cerynea*.

Pseudcraspedia prosticta ethiopica subsp.n. (Figures 274, 275)

Differs from *P. p. prosticta* Hampson (1910), known only from Ceylon and Formosa, in the genitalia. The uncus is of almost even width, the tip being but very slightly dilate and lacking the tuft of coarse, short hairs that are present in *p. prosticta*. The ductus seminalis enters the aedeagus at one-half; in *p. prosticta* it enters at four-fifths. The vesica bears a minute, thorn-like cornutus wanting in *p. prosticta*. The eighth sternum is lightly sclerotized and bilobate in *p. prosticta*; in the Uganda specimen it is simple.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft., 22.viii–3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), holotype ♂.

Hypobleta viettei Berio

Hypobleta viettei Berio, 1954, Mem. Inst. Sci. Madagascar, (E) 5:143, pl. 7:9; Figure 21.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Madagascar; Tanganyika (Amani).

Corgatha odontota sp.n. (Figures 47, 276, 277)

♂ 30 mm. Antenna ciliate, cilia equal in length to diameter of shaft. Palpus light buff irrorate with snuff brown; frons and vertex snuff brown. Patagia vinaceous pink, apical third snuff brown; thorax and abdomen pinkish cinnamon irrorate with snuff brown. Fore wing: costa broadly vinaceous pink, extreme costal edge warm buff; remainder of wing light russet vinaceous lightly irrorate with ochraceous tawny and bister; ante- and postmedial fasciae broad, pale and straight, the former edged distally, the latter edged proximally with a denser irroration; subterminal fascia dentate, toothed acutely terminad on vein M_3 , pale and edged distally with ochraceous tawny and bister irroration; termen very slenderly warm buff; discocellulars bister proximally, ochraceous tawny distally; veins pale; cilia pinkish vinaceous, darker medially. Hind wing similar to fore wing, except for costa which is broadly tilleul buff proximally, antemedial fascia which is wanting and subterminal fascia which, though dentate, is not toothed to termen on vein M_3 .

Genitalia as illustrated.

Related to *C. mira* (Butler, 1879), differing in the paler, more vinaceous colour of the wings and in the structure of the genitalia.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (Fletcher), holotype ♂.

Ozarba flavescens Hampson

Ozarba flavescens Hampson, 1910, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 10:418, Plate 161:6.

Ozarba flavescens Hampson, Berio, 1950, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. nat. Genova, 64:148, Figure 49.

UGANDA: Masaka (Edwards), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Kenya.

Ozarba domina (Holland)

Tarache domina Holland, 1894, Psyche, 7:128, Plate 5:24.

Ozarba domina Holland, Berio, 1950, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. nat. Genova, 64:152, Figure 60.

UGANDA: Mbarara (Edwards), 1 ♀; Bundibugyo, 3440 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Costa d'Oro; Gold Coast; Nigeria; Cameroons; Belgian Congo; Nyasaland; Eritrea.

Ozarba terribilis Berio

Ozarba terribilis Berio, 1940, Mem. Soc. ent. ital., 19:188, Figure 32.

KENYA: Mt. Elgon, 11,000 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Eritrea; Abyssinia; Kenya.

Ozarba sp.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♀, genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2572. Closely related to *O. jansei* Berio (1940). The species that Hampson recorded as *O. hemimelaena* from N. Rhodesia in 1910 and a further undetermined species from Elisabethville in the Belgian Congo are also closely related to the Uganda specimen. The descriptions of these and the following species are better left until more material is available for study.

Ozarba sp.

KENYA: Nairobi (Edwards), 1 ♀, genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2577.

Closely related to *O. corniculantis* Berio (1950). The species was originally described as an unnamed aberration of *O. corniculans* (Wallengren) by Hampson (1910) and subsequently named *ab. corniculantis* by Strand (1917).

Ozarba roscens Hampson

Ozarba roscens Hampson, 1910, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 10:423, Plate 161:17.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500–7500 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kenya; Uganda.

Ilattia octo (Guenée)

Perigea octo Guenée, 1852, Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Léop., 5:233, 407.

Amyna octo Guenée, Hampson, 1910, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 10:468 (synonymy and distribution).

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂; Nr. Masaka (Edwards), 1 ♂.

Xanthomera leucoglène (Mabille)

Erastria leucoglène Mabille, 1880, C.R. ent. Soc. Belg., 23:xviii.

Metachrostis robusta Saalmüller, 1891, Lep. Madagascar, 353.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Belgian Congo; Uganda; Kenya to Pondoland; Madagascar.

Lithacodia blandula (Guenée)

Erastria blandula Guenée, in Maillard, 1862, Nôtes Ile Réunion, Annexe G:38.

Anthophila i-graecum Mabille, 1881, C.R. ent. Soc. Belg., 25:1xi.

Tarache perta Schaus, 1893, Lep. Sierra Leone, 36, Plate 3:2.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Africa south of the Sahara.

Lithacodia caffristis Hampson

Lithacodia caffristis Hampson, 1910, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 10:506, Plate 164:1.

Maliattha vialis Moore Hampson *nec* Moore, 1902, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., 2:377.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Nyamagasani Valley (*Buxton*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Angola; Tanganyika; Zululand; Cape Province.

Eustrotia diascia Hampson

Eustrotia diascia Hampson, 1910, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 10:579, Plate 165:29.

KENYA: Kitale (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Kenya.

Pseudozarba opella (Swinhoe)

Acontia opella Swinhoe, 1885, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1885:456, Plate 27:16.

Pseudozarba opella ab. *obscurata* Warren, 1913, in Seitz, Gross-Schmett. Erde, 11:290.

Pseudozarba opella ab. *obsoleta* Warren, 1913, loc. cit.

Pseudozarba opella ab. *pauper* Warren, 1913, loc. cit.

Eustrotia opella ab. *opellodes* Strand, 1917, Arch. Naturgesch., 82 A2:36.

KENYA: Mt. Elgon, Malindi (*Jackson*), 1 ♂, 4 ♀.

Distribution: Gold Coast; Nigeria; S. Sudan to Cape Province; India.

Eulocastra carnibasalis Hampson

Eulocastra carnibasalis Hampson, 1918, Novit. zool., 25:185.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5000 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

Distribution: Gold Coast; Nyasaland.

Mimasura innotata Hampson

Mimasura innotata Hampson, 1910, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1910:412.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Nigeria; Kenya; Nyasaland; Transvaal.

Tarache hemixanthia Hampson

Tarache hemixanthia Hampson, 1910, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 10:759, Plate 172:24.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft. (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂.

Distribution: Nigeria; Uganda; Tanganyika.

EUTELIINAE

Eutelia polychorda Hampson

Eutelia polychorda Hampson, 1902, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., 2: 308.

Eutelia polychorda Hampson, 8 aberrations, Strand, 1917, Arch. Naturgesch., 82 A1: 73.

KENYA: Kitale (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Gambia; Gold Coast; Nigeria; Belgian Congo; Tanganyika; Nyasaland to Natal.

Marathyssa cuneata (Saalmüller)

Eutelia cuneata Saalmüller, 1891, Lep. Madagascar, 381, Plate 10: 179.

Eutelia cyanolopha Hampson, 1905, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (7) 16: 384.

KENYA: Nairobi (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: W. Africa, Sierra Leone to Cameroons; Uganda; Sudan to Natal; S. W. Africa; Madagascar.

NYCTEOLINAE

Pardasena atmocyma sp.n. (Figures 51, 52, 280-282)

♂ 25 mm.; ♀ 30-32 mm. Antennae in both sexes minutely ciliate. Palpi equal in length to twice diameter of eye, second and third segments long and of equal length. Abdomen drab grey; remainder of vestiture and fore wing white irrorate, densely in holotype and allotype, with mouse grey and black. Fore wing: a black basal streak in subcostal fold; basal fascia black, toothed sharply distad on subcostal fold; antemedial fascia black and dentate, toothed sharply distad on discal and submedial folds and proximad on radius, cubitus and anal vein; postmedial fascia black, bulged distad in discal area with a slender beak-like projection proximad along discal fold; terminal interneural dots black; some tawny scaling on discocellulars; cilia black proximally, mouse grey distally. Hind wing tilleul buff suffused with drab; termen slenderly light buff; cilia drab proximally, white distally. Fore wing in female paratype less densely suffused and pattern, as a consequence, more clearly defined.

Male genitalia. Uncus short and simple. Saccus produced and broadly rounded. Valve bifid, ventral arm membranous, dorsal arm slender and arcuate with apical third densely covered with hair scales. Aedeagus slender and straight. Vesica without cornuti.

Female genitalia as illustrated.

Distinct in the genus in fore wing pattern, especially in the acute dentation of the basal and antemedial fasciae, and in the structure of the genitalia.

RUWENZORI: Mobuku Valley, Nyinabitaba, 2600 m., 11.iv.1948 (*A. Holm*), holotype ♂ in the Riksmuseum, Stockholm; Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 2 ♀, including allotype, in the British Museum.

Pardasena sp.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂, genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2600.

Slightly larger (wing-span 22 mm.) than *P. atripuncta* Hampson (1912) and differing from it in colour and pattern, but apparently identical in structure of genitalia. The genitalia of *P. melanosticta* Hampson (1912) are also closely similar to those of *atripuncta*. As only four specimens altogether are known, it is not possible to reach any firm conclusion. *P. punctata* Hampson (1902) may prove to be the female of *atripuncta*.

***Pardasena virgulana* (Mabille)**

Sarrothripa virgulana Mabille, 1880, C.R. Soc. ent. Belg., 23:xvii.

Giaura nigriscripta Hampson, 1905, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (7) 16:542.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Uganda; Kenya to Cape Province; Madagascar; Mauritius.

***Bryophilopsis tarachoides* Mabille**

Bryophilopsis tarachoides Mabille, 1900, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., 68:729.

KENYA: Mt. Elgon, Malindi (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Gambia; Nigeria; Sudan; Kenya; Tanganyika.

***Petrinia lignosa* Walker**

Petrinia lignosa Walker, 1869, Proc. nat. Hist. Soc. Glasgow, 1:348.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Gold Coast; Cameroons; Angola; Belgian Congo.

***Gigantoceras adoxodes* B.-Baker**

Gigantoceras adoxodes B.-Baker, 1911, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 8:527.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5000 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Angola; Cameroons; Nigeria.

***Gigantoceras* sp.**

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5000 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂, genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2587.

More material may show this to be the male of *G. erinopsis* (Hampson, 1905), which appears to be distinct from *G. solstitialis* Holland (1893); the two were synonymised by Hampson in 1912.

***Elesmoides thomae* A. E. Prout subsp.**

Elesmoides thomae A. E. Prout, 1927, Trans. ent. Soc. London, 75:214, Plate 21:22.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Paler than the nominate subspecies from São Thomé Island; the process on the basal third of the valve is shorter and the cornuti on the vesica stouter and less numerous.

WESTERMANNIINAE

Earias biplaga Walker

Earias biplaga Walker, 1866, List. Lep. Ins. B.M., 35:1773.

Earias fuscociliana Snellen, 1872, Tijdschr. Ent., 15:36.

Earias maculana Snellen, 1872, loc. cit.

Earias plaga Felder, 1874, Reise Novara, Zool., 2 (2), Plate 108:20.

Earias biplaga ab. *punctilineis* Strand, 1917, Arch. Naturgesch., 82, A1:89.

Earias citrina Saalmüller ab. *citrinella* Strand, 1917, loc. cit.

Earias citrina Saalmüller ab. *citrinoides* Strand, 1917, loc. cit.

Earias citrina Saalmüller ab. *citrinula* Strand, 1917, loc. cit.

RUWENZORI: Nyamagasani Valley (*Buxton*), 1 ♀; Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Sokotra; Africa south of Sahara; Comoro Is.; Madagascar.

Earias cupreoviridis (Walker)

Xanthoptera (?) *cupreoviridis* Walker, 1862, Trans. ent. Soc. London, (3) 1:92.

Earias (?) *chromataria* Walker, 1863, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 27:204.

Earias fulvidana Wallengren, 1863, Wien. ent. Monatschr., 7:143.

Earias fervida Walker, 1866, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 35:1774.

Earias limbana Snellen, 1879, Tijdschr. Ent., 22:97, Plate 8:2.

Earias cupreoviridis decolorata Warren, 1913, in Seitz, Gross-schmett. Erde, 3:296, Plate 53:i.

Earias cupreoviridis ab. *cellulalis* Strand, 1917, Arch. Naturgesch., 82 A1:89.

KENYA: Aberdare Range, Mt. Kinangop, 8000 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Africa south of Sahara; Ceylon; India to Japan; Formosa; Philippine Is.; Java; Sambawa; Sula; Tenimber Is.

Chlorozada endophaea Hampson

Chlorozada endophaea Hampson, 1912, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 11:519, Plate 191:27.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Gold Coast.

Microzada subrosea A. E. Prout (?) subsp.

Microsada (*sic*) *subrosea* A. E. Prout, 1927, Trans. ent. Soc. London, 75:215, Plate 21:15.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Differs from the hitherto unique type from São Thomé Island in the rather stouter cornu on the vesica.

Acripia chloropera Hampson

Acripia chloropera Hampson, 1902, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., 2:313.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kenya; Nyasaland; Natal; Cape Province.

Negeta luminosa (Walker)

Acontia luminosa Walker, 1858, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 15:1759.

Thalpochara parectata Wallengren, 1863, Wien. ent. Monatschr., 7:148.

Micra lacteola Mabilie, 1880, C.R. Soc. ent. Belg., 23:xix.

KENYA: Nairobi (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Gold Coast; Nigeria; Belgian Congo; Abyssinia to Cape Province.

Negeta purpurascens Hampson

Negeta purpurascens Hampson, 1912, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 11:630, Plate 190:31.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Sierra Leone; Gold Coast; Cameroons; Gaboon; Chad Territory.

Tegena gen.n.

Neuration similar to that of *Chlorozada*, but M_1 of fore wing arises from middle of discocellulars. Upperside of male fore wing with two ovate, scaleless depressions slenderly joined, rather like a pair of spectacles, in distal half of cell. Discal fold on fore wing of female fully scaled, but rather deep. Antennae ciliate; male cilia equal in length to diameter of shaft; female cilia equal to one-half diameter of shaft. Palpi rather longer than diameter of eye (about $1\frac{1}{4}$), terminal segment one-half as long as medial segment.

Male genitalia. Uncus arcuate and tapered with hooked tip. Valve simple; dorsal margin slenderly sclerotized; remainder membranous; ventral margin with short and long hair-scales. Subscaphium sclerotized. Aedeagus with sclerotized fold at apex. Vesica with cornutus. Abdomen not specialized.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor with long and short bristles. Ductus bursae sclerotized ventrally and slightly tapered apicad; bursa copulatrix ribbed and sclerotized at one side posteriorly and ornamented with two large, scobinate signa, as illustrated.

Keys to *Chlorozada*, but differs in position of vein M_1 of fore wing, specialized cell area of male fore wing, shorter palpi and in structure of genitalia.

The gender of the generic name is feminine.

Type species: *Tegena steeleae* sp.n.

Tegena steeleae sp.n. (Figures 53, 100, 104, 296)

♂ 28 mm.; ♀ 31 mm. Vestiture and fore wing sayal brown very lightly irrorate with fuscous. Fore wing: postmedial fascia fuscous and strikingly geniculate in discal area; cell spot fuscous. Underside light buff suffused with sayal brown, except in posterior third proximally. Hind wing drab. Underside light buff with a few fuscous scales terminad; cilia drab.

MT. CAMEROON: Onyanga, 5400 ft., 28.i.1932 (*M. Steele*), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀.

Tegena aprepta sp.n. (Figure 283)

♂ 24–25 mm. Differs from the preceding species in the smaller size, the greyer rather than warm brown ground colour of the fore wing, which is tilleul buff to drab, and in the vesica having two cornuti.

CAMEROONS: Bitje, Ja River, Oct., Wet season (*G. L. Bates*), 3 ♂, including holotype.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft., 22.viii–3.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Westermannia immaculata sp.n. (Figs. 89, 102, 103)

♂ 30 mm. Antenna ciliate; cilia equal in length to diameter of shaft. Palpus white irrorate with warm buff. Frons white above, warm buff beneath. Vertex white. Thorax white, base of patagium and prothorax irrorate with warm buff. Abdomen white; first three segments lightly irrorate, remaining segments densely irrorate with warm buff; crest on first segment white, that on second segment white irrorate with fuscous; segments five to eight irrorate with fuscous. Fore wing: proximal third of costa warm buff; remainder of wing white. Underside white irrorate with warm buff and a very pale, light drab, more densely in discal area; cilia white. Hind wing light buff. Underside similar.

Genitalia as illustrated.

The immaculate white wings distinguish the species from all other known species of African *Westermanninae*.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), holotype ♂.

Leocyma camilla (Druce)

Xanthodes camilla Druce, 1887, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1887:686.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: West Africa, Sierra Leone to Cameroons; Belgian Congo; Uganda.

CATOCALINAE

Cyligramma latona (Cramer)

Phalaena Noctua latona Cramer, 1779, Papillons exotiques, 1:20, Plate 13:B.

Noctua troglodyta Fabricius, 1794, Ent. Syst., 3 (2):14.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Africa south of Sahara; Comoro Is.; Madagascar; Aden.

Cyligramma magus (Guérin-Ménéville)

Erebus magus Guérin-Ménéville, 1844, in Cuvier, Icon. Règne Animal, 3 (Insectes):521.

Cyligramma goudotii Guenée, 1852, Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lép., 7:189.

Cyligramma buchholzi Plötz, 1880, Stettin. ent. Ztg., 41:301.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: W. Africa, Sierra Leone to Cameroons; Belgian Congo; Uganda; Sudan to Nyasaland; Madagascar.

Cyligramma fluctuosa (Drury)

Phalaena Noctua fluctuosa Drury, 1773, Ill. nat. Hist. exotic Ins., 2:24, Plate 14:1.

Cyligramma rudilinea Walker, 1858, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 14:1311.

Cyligramma fluctuosa ab. *obscurior* Strand, 1914, Arch. Naturgesch., 79 A8:67.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

It seems probable that the two species identified by Hampson (1913, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 12:306) as *limacina* Guérin and *fluctuosa* Drury are synonymous and that the names placed in the synonymy of *limacina* should be placed in the synonymy of *fluctuosa*. Guérin's figure of the type of *limacina* appears to represent the species Hampson identified as *simplex* Grünberg. Should these alterations in synonymy be confirmed, the recorded distribution of *fluctuosa* will be considerably altered.

***Achaea albicilia* (Walker)**

Ophisma albicilia Walker, 1858, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 14:1374.

Ophisma ebenau Saalmüller, 1880, Ber. Senckenberg. Ges., 281.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Sierra Leone; Nigeria; Nyasaland; Madagascar.

***Chalciope pusilla* (Holland)**

Grammodes pusilla Holland, 1894, Psyche, 7:86, Plate 2:26.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5000 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

Distribution: West Africa, Senegal to Gaboon; Kivu; Uganda; Kenya.

***Parachalciope longiplaga* Hampson**

Parachalciope longiplaga Hampson, 1913, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 13:37, Plate 222:21.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Uganda.

***Parachalciope monoplaneta* Hampson**

Parachalciope monoplaneta Hampson, 1913, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 13:39, Plate 222:23.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft. (*Edwards*), 3 ♂.

Distribution: Uganda.

***Parachalciope agonia* Hampson**

Parachalciope agonia Hampson, 1913, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 13:40, Plate 222:24.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Uganda.

***Mocis repanda* (Fabricius)**

Noctua repanda Fabricius, 1794, Ent. Syst., 3 (2):49.

Mocis repanda Fabricius, Hampson, 1913, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 13:84 (synonymy and distribution).

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

Mocis mayeri (Boisduval)

Ophiusa mayeri Boisduval, 1834, Faune Ent. Madagascar, 104.

Mocis mayeri Boisduval, Berio, 1954, Boll. Soc. ent. ital., 84:105 (synonymy and distribution).

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5000 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Mocis mutuaria (Walker)

Remigia mutuaria Walker, 1858, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 14:1506.

Mocis mutuaria Walker, Hampson, 1913, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 13:96 (synonymy to 1913 and distribution).

Mocis mutuaria ab. *mutuarides* Strand, 1917, Arch. Naturgesch., 82 A2:41.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Hypersynpnoides congoensis Berio

Hypersynpnoides congoensis Berio, 1954, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. nat. Genova, 66:341, Figures.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: S.W. Africa (Tsumeb).

PLUSIINAE

Syngrapha circumflexa (Linn.)

Phalaena Noctua circumflexa Linn., 1767, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12), 844.

Syngrapha circumflexa Linn., Hampson, 1913, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 13:432 (synonymy and distribution).

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀; Misigo, 8550 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀.

Plusia limbirena (Guenée)

Plusia limbirena Guenée, 1852, Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Léop., 6:350.

Phytometra limbirena ab. *limbirenoides* Strand, 1917, Arch. Naturgesch., 82 A2:48.

KENYA: Kitale (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: St. Helena; Africa south of Sahara; Madagascar; Mauritius; India; Ceylon.

Plusia lunata (Fabricius)

Noctua lunata Fabricius, 1787, Mant. Ins., 2:163.

Phytometra lunata Fabricius, Hampson, 1913, Cat. Lep. Phalaenae B.M., 13:475 (synonymy and distribution).

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀; Mahoma River, 6700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Plusia sestertia (Felder)

Plusia sestertia Felder, 1874, Reise Novara, Zool., 2 (2), Plate 110:31.

Plusia mapongua Holland, 1894, Psyche, 7:8.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Uganda (Ruwenzori); Kenya; Natal; Cape Province.

Plusia accentifera (Lefebvre)

Plusia accentifera Lefebvre, 1827, Ann. Soc. linn. Paris, 6:96, Plate 5:2.

Plusia l-aureum Freyer, 1831, N. Beitr. Schmetterlingskunde, 1:43, Plate 23:3.

Phytometra accentifera f.s. *atra* Rocci, 1931, Boll. Soc. ent. ital., 63:95.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀; Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Mediterranean Europe; Belgian Congo (Katanga). The series in the British Museum includes specimens from the following localities, so far unrecorded:

W. UGANDA: Nr. Congo border, ii-iv.1926 (*Mrs. E. Barns*), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Kampala, 12.iii.1929 (*H. Hargreaves*), 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 21.xii.1931, 1 ♀.

NATAL: Durban (*E. L. Clark*), 1 ♀.

OPHIDERINAE

Trichopolydesma collutrix (Geyer)

Coenipeta collutrix Geyer, 1837 in Hübner, Zuträge z. exot. Schmett., 5:22, Figures 885, 886.

Polydesma boarmoides Guenée, 1852, Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Léop., 6:441.

Polydesma mastrucata Felder, 1874, Reise Novara, Zool., 2 (2), Plate 111:31.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: W. Africa, Sierra Leone to Cameroons; Belgian Congo; Kenya to Natal; Madagascar; Mauritius; India; China; Formosa; Ceylon; Malaya to Queensland; Pacific Islands; Hawaii.

Trichopolydesma collusoria Berio

Trichopolydesma collusoria Berio, 1954, Doriana, 1 (50):7, Figures.

Polydesma collutrix Geyer Hampson *nec* Geyer, 1909, Trans. zool. Soc. London, 19 (2):113.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: W. Africa, Sierra Leone to Cameroons; Belgian Congo; Uganda; Kenya; Tanganyika.

Halochroa aequatoria (Mabille)

Diphthera aequatoria Mabille, 1879, Rev. bibliographique Sci. nat., 1:26.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: French Guinea; Ivory Coast; Gold Coast; Dahomey; Cameroons; Belgian Congo; N.W. Rhodesia.

Catephia abrostolica Hampson

Catephia abrostolica Hampson, 1926, Descr. Gen. Spec. Noctuidae, 58.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft. (Fletcher), 2 ♂.

Distribution: Tanganyika.

Catephia iridocosma (B.-Baker)

Aedia iridocosma B.-Baker, 1911, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 8: 529.

UGANDA: Masaka (Edwards), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Principe I.; continental Africa south of Sahara.

Ericeia congregata (Walker)

Remigia congregata Walker, 1858, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 15: 1847.

Grammodes taedia Felder, 1874, Reise Novara, Zool., 2 (2), Plate 115: 1.

Alamis albangula Saalmüller, 1880, Ber. Senckenb. Ges., 1880: 284.

Alamis lituraria Saalmüller, 1880, tom. cit., p. 285.

Homoptera terrena Mabilie, 1882, Le Naturaliste, 2: 100.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♂.

Distribution: W. Africa, Sierra Leone to Cameroons; Belgian Congo; Uganda; Kenya to Cape Province; Madagascar; Mauritius.

Giria pectinicornis (B.-Baker) **comb.n.**

Ophiusa pectinicornis B.-Baker, 1909, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 3: 432.

Giria bubastis Fawcett, 1916, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 1916: 718, Plate 1: 14. **Syn.n.**

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Distribution: Sierra Leone; Liberia; Gold Coast; Cameroons; Belgian Congo; Uganda; Kenya; Tanganyika.

Sphingomorpha chlorea monteironis Butler

Sphingomorpha monteironis Butler, 1875, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (4) 16: 406.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♂; Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Aden; Africa south of Sahara.

Rhanidophora piguator Hampson

Rhanidophora piguator Hampson, 1926, Descr. Gen. Spec. Noctuidae, 108.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Mpanga Forest (Edwards), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Kenya; Uganda.

Paragria sesamiodes Hampson (?) subsp.

Paragria sesamiodes Hampson, 1926, Descr. Gen. Spec. Noctuidae, 147.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5000 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Natal.

The Uganda specimen differs from the Natal specimens in the more attenuate fore wing, in the broad, fuscous medial and postmedial fasciae between the radius and the anal vein on the hind wing and in the slightly longer, more slender valve with its longer, more curved ventral process, which is slightly dilate at the apex.

Tathorhynchus leucobasis B.-Baker

Tathorhynchus leucobasis B.-Baker, 1911, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 7: 538.

KENYA: Mt. Kinangop, 8000 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Sudan; Kenya, Tanganyika.

Tathorhynchus homogyna Hampson

Tathorhynchus homogyna Hampson, 1902, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., 2: 394.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Sudan to Natal.

Paralephana westi sp.n. (Figure 59)

♂ 36 mm. Antenna bipectinate, pectinations twice as long as diameter of shaft. Palpus vinaceous buff. Vertex, patagia and tegulae tilleul buff. Thorax and abdomen sayal brown. Fore wing shaped as illustrated, warm buff very sparsely irrorate with fuscous; a fuscous spot at upper angle of cell, another at lower angle; terminal interneural spots fuscous, but only well developed between veins R_5 to M_3 ; cilia warm buff suffused with fuscous. Underside warm buff; discal area suffused with sayal brown; discocellulars brokenly sayal brown; cilia as upperside. Hind wing light buff; terminal interneural spots fuscous, developed only from apex to vein Cu_1 ; termen slenderly and continuously fuscous from vein Cu_2 to anal angle; cilia faintly suffused with fuscous. Underside light buff posteriorly deepening to warm buff anteriorly, the latter sparsely irrorate with fuscous; cell spot fuscous; termen and cilia as upperside, but the former strongly marked.

Related to *P. bisignata* Hampson (1926) and to *P. mesoscia* Hampson (1926), but distinguished from them by size and colour and by lack of pattern.

It is with pleasure that I name this species in honour of the late R. J. West of this department, who did much of the preliminary work on the material collected by Edwards during the 1934-5 expedition.

RUWENZORI: Nyamgasani Valley, xii.1934-i.1935 (*Buxton*), holotype ♂.

Marcipa holmi sp.n. (Figures 58, 289, 290)

♂ 30-33 mm. Antenna bipectinate, pectinations five times as long as diameter of shaft. Abdomen ochraceous buff irrorate with cinnamon brown; remainder of vestiture ochraceous tawny. Fore

wing shaped as illustrated; inner margin with scale tufts at one-fourth and one-half; ground colour light ochraceous buff densely irrorate with light vinaceous drab; costa, basal spot on radius, proximal third and distal margin of medial area, orbicular and reniform spots and subterminal area, especially at costa and in discal and submedial folds, snuff brown; medial area edged proximally and distally with warm buff; reniform and orbicular spots ringed with warm buff; termen slenderly and cilia wholly snuff brown. Underside light buff, costa and distal third deepening to orange buff; discal and anterior two-thirds of terminal area irrorate with snuff brown; discal spot, terminal interneural spots between veins R_5 to M_3 and cilia snuff brown. Anterior two-thirds of hind wing warm buff; posterior of cubitus irrorate with snuff brown; anal fold with long scales; termen slenderly fuscous, broken at veins anterior of Cu_2 ; cilia ochraceous tawny. Underside similar, but posterior third less conspicuously darkened; costa, termen and discocellulars lightly irrorate with snuff brown.

Genitalia. Valve membranous and overlapped by a well developed and broadly sclerotized distal margin; uncus, juxta and aedeagus as illustrated; vesica with a sclerotized plate basad and several thorn-like cornuti medially.

Related to *M. dimera* Hampson (1926) and to *M. mediana* Hampson (1926), but differing from them in colour, pattern and genitalia.

S. CAMEROONS: Epulan, 16-17.iv.1926 (G. Schwab), 2 ♂, including holotype; Bitje, Ja River, 2000 ft., x-xi.1912, 2 ♂.

BELGIAN CONGO: Upper Kasai District (P. Landbeck), 1 ♂; Mt. Hoyo, 10.xi.1956 (Ch. Seydel), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Bwamba, vii.1942 (T. H. E. Jackson), 1 ♂; all specimens in the British Museum.

RUWENZORI: Hakitengia, 900 m., 16.iv.1948 (A. Holm), 1 ♂ in the Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

Anoba angulilinea (Holland)

Hypospila angulilinea Holland, 1894, Psyche, 7:89, Plate 4:20.

Baniana unipuncta Hampson, 1902, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., 2:402.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Gambia; Gold Coast; Nigeria; Cameroons; Gaboon; Belgian Congo; Tanganyika; N.E. Rhodesia; Nyasaland; Portuguese E. Africa; Pondoland.

Tolpia atripuncta Hampson

Tolpia atripuncta Hampson, 1926, Descr. Gen. Spec. Noctuidae, 191.

KENYA: Mt. Kinangop, 9000 ft. (Ford), 1 ♂; ibid., 10,000 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kenya.

Eustrotiopsis chlorota Hampson

Eustrotiopsis chlorota Hampson, 1926, Descr. Gen. Spec. Noctuidae, 207.

KENYA: Mt. Kinangop, 8000 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♂.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (Fletcher), 3 ♂; Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500-7500 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Kivu; Uganda; Kenya; Tanganyika.

Brevipecten cornuta Hampson

Brevipecten cornuta Hampson, 1902, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., 2:404.

KENYA: Mt. Elgon, Malindi (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Nigeria; Abyssinia; Kenya; Tanganyika; Ngamiland; Mozambique; Orange Free State.

Caryonopera pyrrholopha sp.n. (Figure 60)

♂ 35 mm. Antenna bipectinate, pectinations ten times as long as diameter of shaft. Palpus five times as long as diameter of eye, second segment one-half as long as whole; pinkish buff irrorate with bister and a very pale pearl blue. Frons, vertex, patagia and tegulae bister, scales tipped with a very pale pearl blue. Thorax bister. Metathoracic crests and crest on first abdominal segment burnt umber. Abdomen drab irrorate with hair brown; anal tuft lilac buff. Fore wing drab irrorate with fuscous and a very pale pearl blue; transverse fasciae fuscous black; medial area, posterior of discal area, occupied by a trapezoid area of fuscous black; costal patch in medial area and reniform spot fuscous black; subterminal fascia edged proximally with light cinnamon drab; distal third of cubitus broadly light cinnamon drab; termen slenderly fuscous black; cilia fuscous irrorate with a very pale pearl blue. Underside drab irrorate with fuscous distally and lightly irrorate with a very pale pearl blue in discal and terminal areas. Hind wing drab; anal fold irrorate densely with fuscous black and lightly with a very pale pearl blue; termen and cilia as on fore wing. Underside similar to that of fore wing, but more densely irrorate distally with both fuscous and very pale pearl blue.

Genitalia. Uncus simple, curved and tapered with a short spine at apex. Valve membranous with a weak, slender, line-like ridge medially in basal half. Aedeagus equal in length to valve. Vesica with a weak, scobinate area medially.

Differs from other species in the genus in the absence of a triangular, fuscous area in the distal fourth of the costal area of the fore wing, in the presence of a broad, light cinnamon drab streak on the distal third of the cubitus and in the structure of the genitalia.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft., 13-16.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), holotype ♂.

Rivulana continentalis (Gaede)

Rivula continentalis Gaede, 1939, in Seitz, Gross-schmett. Erde, 15:310.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5000 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kenya (Nairobi).

Rivula sp.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 10,200 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

Possibly the female of *R. lophosoma* Hampson (1926), but the material available is insufficient for any conclusion to be reached.

Rivula catadela sp.n. (Figures 55, 57, 284-286)

♀ 23-24 mm. First abdominal segment white; remainder of vestiture pale pinkish buff to light buff irrorate with tawny and cinnamon brown, lightly in costal area, increasingly densely terminad; cell spot variable, whole or divided, fuscous black or fuscous mixed with pallid vinaceous

drab; transverse fasciae marked with varying intensity by fuscous black interneural spots; in one example terminal interneural spots, pallid vinaceous drab ringed with fuscous black, are marked anterior of vein *Cu*₁; cilia drab, proximal two-thirds irrorate with bister; tips of scales bister. Underside: costa and termen warm to orange buff; remainder tilleul buff suffused with bister; cilia as upperside. Hind wing white; termen and cilia bister. Underside light buff, veins warm buff, the whole very lightly irrorate with bister; cell spot bister; termen slenderly bister; cilia as on fore wing.

Male genitalia. Uncus slender, simple and tapered. Valve membranous. Apex of aedeagus slightly produced and narrowly rounded. Vesica with two scobinate bands and a single apical cornutus.

Female genitalia as illustrated.

Closely related to the palaearctic *R. sericealis* (Scopoli), differing externally in the brown instead of yellow fore wing and in the brown-bordered hind wing and structurally in the shape of the uncus in the male genitalia and in the more extensively sclerotized ductus bursae and in the presence of two instead of three signa in the bursa copulatrix in the female genitalia.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass, 5500–7500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), holotype ♂; Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7–13.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), allotype ♀.

KENYA: Aberdare Range, Katamayo, 8000 ft., x.1934 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Plecoptera melanoscia Hampson

Plecoptera melanoscia Hampson, 1926, Descr. Gen. Spec. Noctuidae, 269.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5000 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Distribution: Gold Coast; Belgian Congo; Sudan; Kenya; Tanganyika; Nyasaland; Rhodesia; Transvaal; Natal.

Rhesala goleta (Felder)

Antiblemma (?) *goleta* Felder, 1874, Reise Novara, Zool., 2 (2), Plate 120:5.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass, 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀; Namwamba Valley, 8300 ft. (*Gibbons*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Gold Coast; Cameroons; Uganda; Kenya; Nyasaland; Portuguese E. Africa; Natal.

Raparna tritonias Hampson

Raparna tritonias Hampson, 1902, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., 2:395.

KENYA: Mt. Elgon, 8500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Belgian Congo; Uganda; Kenya to Pondoland.

Xanthodesma aurata Aurivillius

Xanthodesma aurata Aurivillius, 1910, in Sjöstedt, Wiss. Ergeb. Schwed. Zool. Expedn. Kilimandjaro-Meru 1905–06, 9:34, Plate 2:3.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Uganda; Tanganyika; Nyasaland.

Maxera brachypecten Hampson

Maxera brachypecten Hampson, 1926, Descr. Gen. Spec. Noctuidae, 301.

UGANDA: Masaka (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Gambia; Ivory Coast; Belgian Congo; Uganda; Kenya; Tanganyika; Nyasaland; Portuguese E. Africa.

Maxera marchalii (Boisduval)

Ophiura marchalii Boisduval, 1834, Faune ent. Madagascar, 105, Plate 13:4.

Herminia nigrifrontalis Walker, 1858, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 16:238.

Herminia kerima Felder, 1874, Reise Novara, Zool., 2 (2), Plate 120:38.

Renodes pallidula Butler, 1875, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (4) 16:409.

Alamis nigrocollaris Saalmüller, 1891, Lep. Madagascar, 490, Plate 9:149.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Africa south of Sahara; Comoro Is.; Madagascar.

Maxera bathyscia sp.n. (Figures 56, 287, 288)

♂ 30 mm. Antenna ciliate, cilia equal in length to diameter of shaft. Palpus two and one-half times as long as diameter of eye. Scape light buff. Palpus, frons, vertex and patagia hair brown. Thorax and abdomen pinkish buff irrorate with hair brown. Fore wing sayal brown irrorate with deep mouse grey and hair brown; ante- and postmedial fasciae fuscous black, the former marked from costa to cubitus, the latter from costa to radius; subterminal fascia light buff edged distally with a band of sayal brown, which is weakly coloured except between veins R_5 and Cu_1 , where it is intensely marked and edged distally with black; an arcuate terminal area, including cilia, between apex and vein Cu_1 is uniformly deep mouse grey; termen very slenderly pinkish buff, except in mouse grey area, where there are dots only at vein ends; remainder of cilia sayal brown irrorate with hair brown; discocellulars slenderly and clearly light buff. Underside of both wings, including cilia, light buff densely and evenly irrorate with bister; fore wing especially dark beneath dark terminal area of upperside; postmedial and subterminal fasciae entire and bister; cell spot on fore wing as on upperside, that of hind wing bister; termen slenderly light buff, broken on fore wing as on upperside.

Genitalia. Uncus slender and curved with a short hook at apex. Valve as illustrated. Aedeagus with sclerotized folds at apex. Vesica with four small, triangular sclerotized areas in apical fourth; one is very heavily sclerotized.

Related to *Maxera atripunctata* (Hampson, 1910), differing in the striking pattern of the fore wing and in the structure of the genitalia.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500–7500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), holotype ♂.

Marca proclinata Saalmüller

Marca proclinata Saalmüller, 1891, Lep. Madagascar, 486, Plate 9:138.

Acantholipes loxia Hampson, 1905, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., 3:434.

Corgatha arcuata B.-Baker, 1911, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (7) 8:522.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (Fletcher), 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♀; Fort Portal, 5000 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Gambia; Ivory Coast; Gold Coast; Nigeria; Angola; Belgian Congo; Kenya to Natal.

Cosmophila auragoides Guenée

Cosmophila auragoides Guenée, 1852, Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lép., 6:397.

Cosmophila auragoides Guenée, Tams. 1924. Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., 1924:21-23, Plate 1:5; 2:2; 3:5.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Africa south of Sahara; Madagascar.

Cosmophila sp.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass, 5500-7500 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♀.

Possibly the female of *C. punctulata* (Holland, 1894), but material available is insufficient for any conclusion to be reached.

Radara vacillans Walker

Radara vacillans Walker, 1862, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., (3) 1:95.

Sophronia (?) *capensis* Walker, 1862, tom. cit., p. 110.

Sarmatia divisalis Walker, 1865, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 34:1131.

Simplisia (sic) *transmissa* Heyden in Saalmüller, 1891, Lep. Madagascar, 490, Figure 200.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5000 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Uganda; Transvaal; Cape Province.

Tatorinia pallidipennis Hampson

Tatorinia pallidipennis Hampson, 1926, Descr. Gen. Spec. Noctuidae, 448.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Sierra Leone; Nigeria; Cameroons; Kivu.

Pleuronodes trogopera (Hampson)

Pleurona trogopera Hampson, 1910, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1910:444, Plate 38:4

Pleurona odorino Bryk, 1915, Arch. Naturgesch., 81 A4:11, Figure 10.

Pleuronodes trogopera f. *tessmanni* Gaede, 1940, in Seitz, Gross-schmett. Erde, 15:348.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Cameroons; Nyasaland; Rhodesia.

Pleuronodes arida (Hampson)

Zethes arida Hampson, 1902, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., 2:427.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀; Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Fort Portal, 5000 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♀.

Distribution: Belgian Congo; Uganda; Kenya; Tanganyika; Transvaal; Natal.

Antarchaea curvifera Hampson

Antarchaea curvifera Hampson, 1926, Descr. Gen. Spec. Noctuidae, 619.

KENYA: Mt. Elgon, 11,000 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

Distribution: Kenya (Mt. Kenya).

HYPENINAE**Hypena strigatus** (Fabricius)

Crambus strigatus Fabricius, 1798, Ent. Syst., Suppl., 467.

KENYA: Katamayo, 8000 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Distribution: Africa south of Sahara; Mauritius; Oriental region.

Hypena derasalis Guenée

Hypena derasalis Guenée, 1854, Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lép., 8:27.

Hypena vulgatalis Walker, 1858, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 16:82.

Hypena palpitralis Walker, 1858, loc. cit.

Hypena discusalis Walker, 1865, op. cit., 34:1136.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Sokotra; Abyssinia; Uganda; Kenya to Cape Province.

Hypena phricocyma sp.n. (Figures 61, 62, 110, 112)

♂♀ 33–34 mm. Hitherto confused with *Hypena derasalis* Guenée (1854), from which it may be distinguished by the shape and pattern of the fore wing and by the genitalia of both sexes. Fore wing with termen more bowed and apex less produced than in *derasalis*; postmedial fascia acutely angled proximad on vein A_1 ; in *derasalis* this fascia is either lunulate on A_1 or extends straight to inner margin; subterminal fascia with two black spots edged distally with white, one between veins R_4 and R_5 , the other situate more proximad, between R_5 and M_1 ; in *derasalis* these spots are weakly edged with buff and situate in a straight, not a diagonal line; a wholly white, subterminal spot is situate in submedial fold and, rarely, a second at inner margin; neither spot is present in *derasalis*; a fascia, dark in male, light buff in female, extends diagonally across medial area from one-fourth costa to join postmedial fascia on vein A_1 ; proximal two-thirds of inner margin snuff brown posterior of vein A_1 in female; both diagonal fascia and snuff brown shading of inner margin wanting in *derasalis*.

The male genitalia differ in the broader valve and in the broad uncus (ratio of middle width of uncus to narrowest width of aedeagus 10:7; in *derasalis* 5:6).

In the female genitalia the bursa copulatrix is instrate*; in *derasalis* it is wholly membranous.

S. E. SUDAN: Didinga Distr., Nagichot, 6700 ft., xii.1925-i.1926 (Dr. G. D. H. Carpenter), 1 ♂.

RUWENZORI: 6000 ft., 30.xii.1905, 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 3.ii.1906, allotype ♀; Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500-7500 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (Edwards), holotype ♂.

KENYA: Mt. Kenya, north-east to south-east, vii.1930 (E. Barns), 1 ♀; Masai Reserve, 20.v.1913 (A. O. Luckman), 1 ♀.

TANGANYIKA: Kilimandjaro (Hamington), 1 ♀.

MT. CAMEROON: Onyanga, 5400 ft., 28.i.1932 (M. Steele), 1 ♂; Musake, 6350 ft., 13.i.1932 (M. Steele), 1 ♀; Mann's Quelle, 7400 ft., 30.i.1932 (M. Steele), 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

Hypena aridoxa sp.n. (Figures 64, 65)

♂ 35 mm.; ♀ 42-45 mm. Male antenna ciliate; cilia twice as long as diameter of shaft. Vestiture drab; palpus lightly irrorate with snuff brown and fuscous. Fore wing: distal third of costal area light vinaceous cinnamon, posterior of which is a bister shade, as illustrated; remainder of wing densely irrorate with snuff brown and fuscous, the fuscous scales giving a rippled effect; antemedial fascia, extending from cubitus to vein A_1 only, and postmedial fascia, from radius to vein A_1 , tawny, the latter pale-edged distally; subterminal fascia marked as ill-defined, fuscous black, interneural spots posterior of vein M_2 only; orbicular spot fuscous black; medial third of medial area bister in male. Male hind wing white suffused with fuscous, except in anterior third. Female hind wing uniformly suffused with fuscous.

Genitalia of both sexes similar to those of the preceding species.

Distinct in colour and pattern from other species in the genus.

RUWENZORI: Nakitawa (= Nyinabitaba), 8700 ft., 23.ii.1924 (R. Gunnis), 1 ♀; Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (Fletcher), holotype ♂ and 3 ♀, including allotype.

A more reddish-brown female from Mt. Cameroon (Mann's Quelle, 7400 ft., 30.i.1932, M. Steele) may represent a subspecies.

Hypena euprepes sp.n. (Figure 63)

♂♀ 33 mm. Male antenna ciliate; cilia two and one-half times as long as diameter of shaft. Palpus and abdomen light buff irrorate with bister, the former densely, the latter lightly; frons, vertex and patagia wood brown; thorax and tegulae bister. Fore wing buffy brown to olive brown; distal third, except apical area, lightly striate with fuscous-black; anterior half of medial area fuscous finely edged with light buff and cinnamon. Hind wing white to light buff; anal margin and terminal area lightly irrorate with fuscous.

Genitalia of both sexes similar to those of *aridoxa* and *phricocyma*, but the species is distinct in both colour and pattern.

NORTH KIVU: Birunga Volcanoes, Saddle Mikenno-Karisimbi, April '24 (T. A. Barns), holotype ♂; Virunga Mtns., 9000 ft., Oct. 1921 (T. A. Barns), allotype ♀.

RUWENZORI: Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

* 'Completely covered with spines', Pierce, 1914, Genitalia Geometridae Brit. Isles, 82.

***Hypena antimima* sp.n.** (Figures 71, 119, 120)

♂♀ 21–24 mm. Similar in colour and pattern to *H. erastrialis* Walker (1865) (Figure 72), to which it is closely related; it differs in its smaller size (*erastrialis* wing-span 27–28.5 mm.), in the more sinuous postmedial fascia, which is often strongly toothed distad on submedial fold, and in the reduction or complete absence of bister suffusion in distal third of wing posterior of discal area.

Male genitalia. Basal third of valve with minutely spiculate area medially; this area is lightly sclerotized and not spiculate in *erastrialis* (Figure 122). Manica and apex of juxta adorned with strong spines equal in length to medial width of aedeagus; these spines are weak and very short in *erastrialis*. Aedeagus obtusely angled near middle; ratio of basal part to apical part 5:4; in *erastrialis* 5:3.

Female genitalia. Operculum sclerotized and wrinkled. Ductus bursae sclerotized and densely spiculate. Bursa copulatrix membranous and ovate. In *erastrialis* (Figure 121) the operculum is very weakly sclerotized; the ductus bursae is membranous and weakly spiculate anteriorly only; the bursa copulatrix is globular with a signum in posterior fourth.

GOLD COAST: Bibianaha, 24–26.x.1911 (*H. G. F. Spurrell*), 1 ♂; *ibid.*, 700 ft., xii.1911, 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 700 ft., v.1912, 2 ♀.

CAMEROONS: Bitje, Ja River, 2000 ft., Wet season, iv–v.1912 (*G. L. Bates*), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft., 22.viii–3.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

NYASALAND: Lower Shire Valley, 600 ft., 16.vii.1913 (*S. A. Neave*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Mt. Mlanje, 14.v.1913 (*S. A. Neave*), 1 ♂.

***Hypena mesomelaena* Hampson**

Hypena mesomelaena Hampson, 1902, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., 2:430.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Uganda; Kenya; Cape Province.

***Hypena albirhomboidea* A. E. Prout** (Figures 68, 114)

Hypena albirhomboidea A. E. Prout, 1921, Bull. Hill Mus., 1 (1):132, Plate 17:14.

RUWENZORI: Near Lake Mahoma, Upper Bamboo Zone, 9600 ft. (*Fletcher*), 3 ♂; Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀; Namwamba Valley, 10,200 ft. (*Jackson*), 5 ♂, 3 ♀; Bigo, 11,400 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Ruwenzori.

***Hypena porphyrophaes* sp.** (Figures 73, 115)

♂ 31 mm. Antenna ciliate; cilia three times as long as diameter of shaft. Similar in pattern to the preceding species, but differing in colour, the fore wing being suffused with light vinaceous fawn and the hind wing lightly suffused with cinnamon drab. *H. albirhomboidea* is a rather larger species with an average wing-span of 38 mm.; in that species the cilia of the male antenna are twice as long as the diameter of the shaft.

Genitalia. Similar to those of *albirhomboidea*, but differing in the shorter and apically more rounded valve and in the shape of the juxta.

KENYA: Mt. Elgon, 11,000 ft., ii.1935 (*Edwards*), holotype ♂.

***Hypena scotina* sp.n. (Figures 66, 67, 109)**

♂ 36-43 mm.; ♀ 34-38 mm. Male antenna ciliate; cilia three times as long as diameter of shaft. Male fore wing variable in colour, olive brown to buffy brown; a few examples are suffused with a vinaceous colour, close to benzo brown; antemedial fascia right-angled in discal fold; postmedial fascia curved basad in submedial fold, both fasciae tawny irrorate with fuscous black and marked in varying strength between radius and vein A_1 only; postmedial fascia usually dark-shaded proximally in discal area; subterminal fascia, when present, marked as spots on veins, black edged distally with white; discocellulars fuscous black; reniform spot usually black, rarely white. Female fore wing sayal brown to snuff brown, medial and subterminal areas darker, the whole very lightly irrorate with black; transverse fasciae as in male, but postmedial very pale-edged; broad diagonal, apical streak sayal brown. Hind wing in both sexes tilleul buff irrorate with fuscous.

Genitalia of both sexes similar to those of *albirhomboidea* A. E. Prout, differing only in the more strongly scobinate sheath round the apical half of the aedeagus in the male.

Differs from *albirhomboidea* in the longer cilia of the male antennae (cilia of *albirhomboidea* equal in length to twice diameter of shaft); in the fore wing in the almost complete absence of white irroration and the absence of the large, round, black discal spot; in the hind wing in the dark, even irroration and the absence of a conspicuous discocellular mark.

Male specimens from Lake Bujuku and the alpine level of the Namwamba Valley are larger (42-43 mm.) than those from lower elevations (36-39 mm.).

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 8300 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂; Mobuku Valley, 8350 ft., 10.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀; Kararama, 9000 ft. xii.1934-i.1935 (*Jackson*), 1 ♂; Namwamba Valley, 10,200 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 4 ♂, 1 ♀; *ibid.* (*Jackson*), 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Nyamaleju, 10,530 ft., 14-19.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 14 ♂, 4 ♀, including holotype and allotype; Bigo, 11,400 ft., 20-22.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 8 ♀ in the British Museum; Bigo, 3300 m., 24.iii-5.iv.1948 (*A. Holm*), 6 ♂, 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 3450 m., 1 ♀ in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm; Mijusi Valley, 3700 m., 28.iii.1948 (*A. Holm*), 1 ♂ in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm; Lamia Valley, 11,900 ft., 30-31.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Kimemba Camp, 11,900 ft., 1.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Nyamgasani Valley, 12-13,000 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Buxton*), 2 ♀; Namwamba Valley, 12-13,000 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂; *ibid.* (*Jackson*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Lake Bujuku, 13,050 ft., 22-28.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 4 ♂, 2 ♀.

Two worn specimens from the Aberdare Range in Kenya (Nyeri Track, 10,500-11,000 ft. 1 ♂; Mt. Kinangop, 8000 ft., 1 ♀) may represent a subspecies.

***Hypena* sp.**

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft., 13-16.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀; genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2861.

Hypena directa (Gaede M.S.) sp.n. (Figures 70, 105, 106, 108)

♂♀ 30-33 mm. Male antenna ciliate; cilia subequal in length to diameter of shaft. Vestiture Verona brown; crests on first three abdominal segments tipped cinnamon. Fore wing: proximad of almost straight, white postmedial fascia Verona brown lightly irrorate with pale vinaceous drab, rather paler brown proximad of antemedial fascia, which is ill-defined and bowed terminad medially; distad of postmedial fascia is situate a band of pale vinaceous drab, broad in female; remainder of wing Verona brown irregularly suffused with pale vinaceous drab; subterminal fascia ill-defined, sinuous and fuscous with a conspicuous white spot between veins R_4 and R_5 ; discocellulars, which are situate in the pale vinaceous drab band, conspicuously Verona brown, sometimes entire, sometimes broken into two or three spots. Hind wing uniformly Prout's brown to bister.

Male genitalia. Valve membranous, of almost even width; apical edge of juxta scobinate. Apical half of aedeagus twice as broad as basal half.

Female genitalia. Bursa copulatrix shaped as illustrated, instrate except for anterior eighth.

Distinguished from other African species of *Hypena* by its conspicuous colour and pattern and by the structure of the genitalia.

FERNANDO PO: (*W. Cooper*), 5 ♂, 1 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

GOLD COAST: Bibianaha, 700 ft., iii.1912 (*H. G. F. Spurrell*), 1 ♂.

CAMEROONS: Johann-Albrechts Höhe, 1898 (*L. Conradt*), 2 ♂; Bitje, Ja River, 2000 ft., Wet season, iv-v.1912 (*G. L. Bates*), 1 ♀.

BELGIAN CONGO: Escarpment west Semliki Valley, 20 mls. S.W. of Boga, 3500-4000 ft., vii.1924 (*T. A. Barns*), 1 ♂; W. Kivu, Lowa Distr., Lowowo Valley, 4000 ft., iii.1924, Wet season (*T. A. Barns*), 1 ♀.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft., 4-12.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀.

BR. E. AFRICA: N. Kavirondo, Maramas Distr., 4500 ft., 18.vi.1911 (*S. A. Neave*), 1 ♂.

The four specimens from Belgian Congo, Uganda and Kenya have the postmedial fascia slightly angled distad in the discal and submedial folds and may represent a distinct subspecies.

Hypena chionosticha sp.n. (Figures 69, 111, 113)

♂♀ 35 mm. Male antenna ciliate; cilia subequal in length to diameter of shaft. Vestiture cinnamon brown to bister; crest on first abdominal segment warm buff. Fore wing cinnamon brown more or less irrorate with bister, basal and medial areas the most densely irrorate; antemedial fascia slender, dentate and bister; postmedial fascia sinuous, bister proximally, light ochraceous buff distally; subterminal fascia represented by interneural spots, black edged distally with white; orbicular spot black, sometimes edged distally with white. Hind wing uniformly Prout's brown to bister.

Male genitalia. Valves clothed with long, deciduous, black scales and shaped as illustrated with light concavity at apex.

Female genitalia. Ductus bursae and bursa copulatrix membranous, the latter adorned as illustrated.

Distinguished from other African species of the genus by size and pattern and in the genitalia by the shape of the valve in the male and by the signum on the bursa copulatrix in the female.

UGANDA: Mabira Forest, Chagwe, 3500–3800 ft., 17.vii.1911 (S. A. Neave), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 8300 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (Gibbins), 1 ♂.

NYASALAND: Mt. Mlanje, 22.iii.1913 (S. A. Neave), 1 ♀.

***Hypena biangulata* (Gaede M.S.) sp.n. (Figures 74, 306)**

♂ 28–30 mm. Antenna ciliate; cilia three times as long as diameter of shaft. Vestiture light buff irrorate with dusky drab and fuscous, more strongly along submedial fold in medial area and in discal fold distad of postmedial fascia; antemedial fascia acutely angled on cubitus, postmedial fascia acutely angled in discal and submedial folds, the latter angle more conspicuous; both fasciae fuscous black irrorate with tawny; broad, diagonal apical streak of ground colour. Hind wing white irrorate with fuscous at base and slenderly along anal margin and at apex, narrowing along termen as illustrated.

Genitalia. Valve with long, apically rounded process in dorsal half.

Similar in pattern to the figure of *Dichromia* (?) *aculeifera* Aurivillius (1925); the unique type, from Fernando Po, was destroyed in Hamburg during the last war. No material from the island is at present available for structural investigation and comparison.

BRIT. E. AFRICA: E. slopes of Aberdare Mts., 7–8500 ft., 24–26.ii.1911 (S. A. Neave), 5 ♂, including holotype.

Two females with the following data are probably conspecific:

EASTERN CONGO: Kisenyi to Rutchuru, Sept. 1925 (Mrs. E. Barns), 1 ♀.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft., 13–16.viii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♀.

***Hypena eucrossa* sp.n. (Figures 77, 107)**

♀ 33 mm. Abdomen light drab, each segment edged posteriorly with tilleul buff; remainder of vestiture light buff mixed with fuscous; tegulae with a few tawny hair-scales. Fore wing pinkish buff to cinnamon buff irrorate with fuscous, but only lightly in medial area and at apex, where there is a broad, diagonal streak of ground colour; antemedial fascia bowed slightly basad medially, postmedial acutely angled terminad in discal fold, both of clear ground colour; subterminal fascia consists of interneural spots, black edged distally with white; orbicular spot black; termen slenderly black, interrupted at veins. Hind wing uniformly hair brown.

Genitalia. Ductus bursae and bursa copulatrix membranous, the latter weakly instrate, with a slender, horizontal band of slightly stouter spines medially.

Distinguished from other African species of *Hypena* by the shape of the medial area and especially by the acutely angled postmedial fascia on the fore wing.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft., 13–16.viii.1952 (Fletcher), holotype ♀.

***Hypena albizona* sp.n. (Figures 78, 309)**

♂ 31–33 mm. Antenna ciliate; cilia equal in length to diameter of shaft. Abdomen tilleul buff irrorate with fuscous; crests on segments 2–4 black; remainder of vestiture fuscous, scales tipped

with light buff. Fore wing drab densely irrorate with snuff brown and fuscous; submedial fold irrorate with black at one-third and densely at two-thirds; a broad and conspicuous, white fascia extends from two-thirds costa to six-sevenths inner margin; two black spots, edged distally with white, are situate in subterminal area, one between veins R_4 and R_5 , the other between R_5 and M_1 ; orbicular spot black or white; diagonal, apical streak snuff brown. Hind wing uniformly hair brown.

Genitalia. Valve with curved ridge extending longitudinally along middle of valve from base to join digitate process at apex, as illustrated.

Related to *H. biangulata* sp.n., differing in colour, pattern and genitalia.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500–7500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 2 ♂; Mahoma River, 6700 ft., 13–16.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), holotype ♂.

***Hypena prionodes* sp.n. (Figures 75, 76, 118, 305)**

♂♀ 30–33 mm. Male antenna ciliate; cilia equal in length to diameter of shaft. Similar in colour to the preceding species, but differing in pattern. Postmedial fascia of fore wing acutely angled or bowed distad in submedial fold, also in discal fold in some examples, and edged distally in some male examples by a pale fascia of tilleul buff or light buff and in the female by a fascia, usually broad, of pale vinaceous drab; broad terminal shade acutely angled proximad in discal and submedial folds in female; broad, diagonal, apical streak cinnamon buff; orbicular spot black. The hind wing differs from that of *albizona* in having the anterior fourth white.

The male genitalia differ from those of *albizona* in the stouter, shorter valve, the shallower medial ridge and the shorter apical process.

Female genitalia. Ductus bursae slender and membranous, equal in length to the longer diameter of the bursa copulatrix, which is ovate, membranous and without signa.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500–7500 ft., xii.1934–i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♀; Misigo, 8550 ft., 2–3.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂, 3 ♀, including holotype and allotype; Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7–13.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 6 ♂, 3 ♀; Nakitawa (=Nyinabitaba), 8700 ft., 23.ii.1924 (*R. Gummis*), 3 ♂.

***Hypena* sp.**

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft., 13–16.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀; genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2875.

Closely related to *H. puncticosta* A. E. Prout (1925), but slightly larger and with rather differently shaped wings.

***Hypena obliqualis* Kollar**

Hypena obliqualis Kollar, 1844, in Hügel, Kaschmir und das Reich der Siek, 4:491.

Hypena masuralis Guenée, 1854, Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lép., 8:38.

Hypena obcerralis Walker, 1858, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 16:53.

Hypena ferriscitalis Walker, 1865, op. cit., 34:1142.

Hypena comes Butler, 1882, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (5) 10:233.

Rhynchina eremialis Swinhoe, 1889, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1889:417.

Hypena invenustalis Swinhoe, 1890, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., 1890:260.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♀; Kalinzu Forest (Jackson), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Africa south of Sahara; Mascarene region; Seychelles Is.; Arabia; India to Australia; Bismarck Archipelago; Fiji.

***Hypena conscitalis* Walker**

Hypena conscitalis Walker, 1865, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 34:1509.

Xanthopera semilutea Snellen, 1872, Tijdschr. Ent., 15:57, Plate 5:3.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♀.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Africa south of Sahara; Madagascar; Seychelles Is.; India to Australia; Fiji.

***Dichromia m. mutilata* (Strand)**

Orixa (?) *mutilata* Strand, 1909, Dtsch. ent. Z., 22:118.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500–7500 ft. (Edwards), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft. (Jackson), 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

Distribution: Uganda; Ruanda. Represented on the island of São Thomé by subspecies *effusa* A. E. Prout (1927).

***Sarmatia* sp.**

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♂; genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2876.

Closely related to and possibly a subspecies of *Sarmatia interitalis* Guenée (1854) (*Suma incongrualis* Walker, 1865 = **Syn.n.**); differs in the less specialized scaphium, in the rhomboid valve and in the better developed cornutus.

***Britha brithodes* (Hampson M.S.) sp.n. (Figures 80, 291–295)**

♂ 24–25 mm.; ♀ 21 mm. Male antenna ciliate; cilia twice as long as diameter of shaft. Female antenna minutely ciliate. Palpus six times as long as diameter of eye; third segment long and slender. Vestiture tiller buff irrorate with bister, vertex and patagia suffused with cream buff. Fore wing tiller buff irrorate with bister and tawny, densely along proximal half of costal area, proximad of diagonal, white postmedial fascia, especially posterior of radius, and proximad of pale, diagonal subterminal fascia; termen slenderly bister; costa with five short, white flecks between postmedial and subterminal fasciae; cilia narrowly white proximally, broadly bister distally, except at apex which is uniformly white. Hind wing tiller buff evenly irrorate with snuff brown; anal margin marked with short, bister fasciae, one at one-half and one at three-fourths, each edged distally with a slender fascia of the ground colour; each fascia extends only to vein *Cu*₂; cilia as on fore wing.

Genitalia as illustrated.

The species shares a number of features with the type species of *Britha*—palpal structure, shape of uncus and slight asymmetry of valves, as well as being similar in general pattern; it differs, however, in the structure of the antennae, which are ciliate and not bipectinate and in the simpler

valve structure. Closely similar in both colour and pattern to *Britha luzonica* (Wileman & West, 1930), from the Oriental region, but differing in the structure of the genitalia.

UGANDA: Kampala, 13.v.1933 (*H. B. Johnston*), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀; Masaka, Lwengo, 22.iv.1935 (*H. B. Johnston*), 1 ♂; Bundibugyo, 3440 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

BELGIAN CONGO: Elisabethville, 19.xii.1949 (*Ch. Seydel*), 1 ♂.

N. NIGERIA: Kateregi, 12.ix.1910 (*Scott Macfie*), 1 ♀.

GOLD COAST: Bibianaha, 700 ft., xii.1911 (*H. G. F. Spurrell*), 1 ♂; N. Territories, Kete Krachi (*A. W. Cardinall*), 1 ♀.

NATAL: Durban, 1906 (*A. T. Cooke*), 1 ♀.

Simplicia extinctalis (Zeller)

Herminia extinctalis Zeller, 1852, Lepidoptera Microptera quae J. A. Wahlberg in Caffrorum terra collegit, 13.

Herminia extinctalis Zeller, 1854, K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl., 13.

Simplicia inarcualis Guenée, 1854, Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lép., 8:52. **Syn.n.**

Sophronia (?) *capalis* Walker, 1858, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 16:95.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Mobuku Valley, 7800 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

Distribution: Africa south of Sahara; Madagascar.

The specimens from the Mobuku Valley, well up in the montane rain forest, are larger (wing-span 31.5-33 mm.) than that from Ibanda (wing-span 28.5 mm.), in the drier, cultivated zone.

Nodaria nodosalis (Herrich Schaeffer) (Figs. 123, 125, 300)

Herminia nodosalis Herrich-Schaeffer, 1851, Syst. Bearb. Schmett. Europa, 2:385, Plate 118:605.

Herminia aethiopolis Herrich-Schaeffer, 1851, tom. cit., p. 386, Plate 119:612.

Bocana aesopusalis Walker, 1858, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 16:185. **Syn.n.**

Nodaria externalis Guenée Janse nec Guenée, 1917, Check-list South African Lep. Hct., 65, Number 1022.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Bundibugyo, 3440 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: Fernando Po; Sierra Leone; Gold Coast; Nigeria; Cameroons; Uganda; Kenya; N. Rhodesia; Transvaal; Natal; Cape Province.

Hampson (1895, Moths of India, 3:56) included *Bocana aesopusalis* Walker in the synonymy of *externalis* Guenée (1854), together with several other names, which represent distinct species. The genitalia of neither the European nor the African species have been matched with those of any species from the Oriental region so far examined.

Nodaria lophobela sp.n. (Figures 126, 297-299)

Similar in size, colour and pattern to *N. nodosalis* (H.Sch.), differing in the structure of the male antennae and in the genitalia of both sexes.

The male antenna bears a dense tuft of hair-scales, a little longer than the diameter of the eye, but one-half; this tuft is not present in *nodosalis*. The pale, subterminal spots on the fore wing are usually smaller and less conspicuous than in *nodosalis*, but this is a variable and unreliable character.

The male genitalia differ from those of *nodosalis* (Figure 123) in the asymmetry and shape of the valves and in the larger cornuti on the vesica (Figure 300).

The female genitalia differ in the broader, more heavily sclerotized ductus bursae and in the shape and ornamentation of the bursa copulatrix.

SIERRA LEONE: (A. B. Frere), 1 ♂; Freetown (A. Bacot), 2 ♀.

GOLD COAST: N. Territories, Kete-Krachi (A. W. Cardinal), 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Coomassie (H. White-side), 1 ♂.

CAMEROONS: Bitje, Ja River, 2000 ft., x-xi.1913, 1 ♂.

RUWENZORI: 6000 ft., 30.i.1906, 1 ♂; Kilcmbe, 4500 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (Edwards), 1 ♂; Ibanda, 4700 ft., 4-6.vii.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

LAKE VICTORIA: Nkosi I., S. Sesse Is., 25-27.v.1928 (G. D. Hale Carpenter), 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

NYASALAND: Mlanje, Luchunya R., 5-23.iv.1913 (S. A. Neave), 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Mt. Mlanje, 14.iv.1913, 1 ♂; *ibid.*, 23-24.v.1913, holotype ♂ and allotype ♀; *ibid.*, 7-29.i.1914, 3 ♂.

PORTUGUESE E. AFRICA: E. of Mt. Chiperone, 2200 ft., 22.xi.1913 (S. A. Neave), 1 ♀; E. of Mt. Mlanje, 2500 ft., 9.x.1913 (S. A. Neave), 1 ♂.

Nodaria verticalis (Gaede M.S.) sp.n. (Figures 79, 124, 301-303)

♂♀ 25-27 mm. Antennae with one pair of bristles to each segment; bristles twice as long as diameter of shaft; male antenna ciliate, cilia equal in length to diameter of shaft. Male fore tarsus one-third as long as tibia, which is dilate with a hair pencil. Vestiture bister. Fore wing bister, proximal third somewhat paler; transverse fasciae light buff; antemedial acutely angled just posterior of costa, then arcuate to inner margin; postmedial bulged terminad in discal area, then sinuous to inner margin; subterminal direct from seven-eighths costa to tornus, except for a dentation terminad in discal area; large cell spot and termen intensely bister, the latter narrowly with light buff, interneural dots; cilia paler than ground colour, very slenderly light buff proximally. Hind wing fuscous; postmedial and subterminal fasciae ill-defined, the latter pale-edged distally and obtusely angled in submedial fold; cilia as on fore wing.

Genitalia as illustrated.

Differs from other African species of the genus in the non-dilate male antennae, in wing pattern and genitalia.

FERNANDO PO: (Rev. J. Nicholls), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

GOLD COAST: Western Province, under 100 ft., iii.1928 (P. Hyatt), 1 ♀; Kumasi (J. D. G. Sanders), 1 ♀; Bibianaha, 23.x-2.xi.1911 (H. G. F. Spurrell), 1 ♀.

NIGERIA: Old Calabar (S. D. Crompton), 1 ♀.

CAMEROONS: Bitje, Ja River, 2000 ft., x-xi.1912, 1 ♀.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀; Bundibugyo, 3440 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (Fletcher), 1 ♂.

Hydrillodes uliginosalis Guenée

Hydrillodes uliginosalis Guenée, 1854, Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lép., 8:66.

Olybama thelephusalis Walker, 1858, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 16:211.

Gizama cleobisalis Walker, 1858, tom. cit., p. 249.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft. (Fletcher), 1 ♀.

KENYA: Aberdare Range, Katamayo (Edwards), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Cameroons; Kivu; Nyasaland; Transvaal; Natal; Cape Province.

Ableptina delospila A. E. Prout (?) subsp.

Ableptina delospila A. E. Prout, 1927, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., 75:227.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀.

Distribution: São Thomé.

The genitalia of the Uganda specimens differ from those of the type from São Thomé in the weaker ornamentation of the bursa copulatrix.

Ableptina sp.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀; genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2673.

Ableptina nephelopera (Hampson)

Bleptina nephelopera Hampson, 1909, Trans. zool. Soc. Lond., 19 (2):115, Plate 4:26.

RUWENZORI: Namwamba Valley, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂; Mahoma River, 6700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Ruwenzori.

Hipoepa fractalis pusilla (Butler) comb.n.

Gonitis pusilla Butler, 1875, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (4) 16:405.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Kenya; Nyasaland; Natal.

African male specimens so far examined differ from typical *fractalis* Guenée (1854) from the Oriental region in having two stout cornuti on the vesica; in *fractalis* only one such cornutus is present.

Progonia aenicta sp.n. (Figures 129, 130, 313)

Nodaria luctuosa Hampson Aurivillius nec Hampson, 1910, in Sjöstedt, Wiss. Ergeb. Kilimandjaro-Meru Expedn. 1905-6, 9:37.

Similar in size, colour and pattern to *P. luctuosa* (Hampson, 1902), but differing in the genitalia of both sexes.

Male. Uncus, saccus and dorsal margin of valve as in *luctuosa*. Ventral margin folded and sclerotized as far as base of digitate, medial process; apical margin of fold truncate and very shallowly serrate. In *luctuosa* (Figure 127) the fold extends to two-thirds of the length of the digitate process and the apical edge is more deeply serrate. In *luctuosa* (Figure 314) the vesica bears a cluster of six long and several short spines; the longer spines are one-half as long as the aedeagus. In *aenicta* the spines are all short.

Female. The differences between the ductus bursae and bursa copulatrix of each species are as illustrated (Figures 128, 129).

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 5 ♂, 1 ♀, including holotype and allotype; Ibanda, 4700 ft., 4-12.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 6 ♂.

TANGANYIKA: Kilimandjaro, 24.iv (*Sjöstedt*), 1 ♂.

This and the following three species are provisionally referred to *Progonia*, but may require one or more separate genera, when more is known of the Hypeninae.

***Progonia perarcuata* (Hampson)**

Naarda perarcuata Hampson, 1902, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., 2:437.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

Distribution: Kenya; Natal; Cape Province.

***Progonia* sp.**

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500-7500 ft., xii. 1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♀, genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2820.

***Progonia* sp.**

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500-7500 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♀, genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2821.

***Tosacantha* gen.n.**

Antennae ciliate with one pair of bristles to each segment; bristles twice as long as diameter of shaft; male cilia dense and equal in length to, female cilia sparse and subequal in length to diameter of shaft. Third palpal segment slender and tapered; in male three-fourths as long as, in female three-fifths as long as second segment, which is four times as long as diameter of eye. Male fore tibia without specialized tufts. Neuration as illustrated.

Male genitalia. Uncus curved through 90° at one-fourth, then slightly broadened; apex acutely tapered to fine point. Saccus produced and narrowly rounded. Scaphium wholly membranous. Juxta semi-cylindrical and weakly sclerotized. Valve bifurcate, dorsal arm membranous, ventral arm tapered and sclerotized; ventral margin of valve bulged, as illustrated, at one-fourth. Aedeagus rather longer than whole genitalia; vesica heavily spined. Eighth sternum simple.

Female genitalia. Ductus bursae membranous, minutely scobinate in anterior half and almost equal in length to longer diameter of bursa copulatrix, which is ovate and instrate with ductus seminalis at anterior extremity.

Provisionally placed near *Progonia*, from which it differs in the presence of an areole in the fore wing and in the genitalia of both sexes.

The gender of the generic name is feminine.

Type species: *Tosacantha atmocyma* sp.n.

***Tosacantha atmocyma* sp.n. (Figures 81, 116, 304, 307, 308)**

♂♀ 20-23 mm. Vestiture pale pinkish buff densely irrorate with bister. Fore wing, including cilia, pale pinkish buff to pinkish buff irrorate with bister, densely in terminal fourth; ante- and post-medial fasciae slender and bister; medial fascia broad, ill-defined and bister; subterminal fascia

pinkish buff heavily shaded with bister, both proximally and distally; reniform and orbicular spots pinkish ringed with bister; termen slenderly and brokenly fuscous-black. Hind wing pale pinkish buff to pinkish buff irrorate with bister, densely in terminal fourth; postmedial and subterminal fasciae similar to those of fore wing, but marked only on posterior half of wing.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 2 ♂, including holotype, and allotype ♀; Ibanda, 4700 ft., 20-21.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; *ibid.*, 4-12.ix.1952, 1 ♂.

KENYA: Nairobi (*Edwards*), 1 ♂; Muthambi, 12.i.1899 (*R. Crawshay*), 1 ♂; Kibera, 2.xi (C. S. Betton), 1 ♀.

PORTUGUESE E. AFRICA: E. of Mt. Chipirone, 2200 ft., 24-25.xi.1913 (*S. A. Neave*), 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

NYASALAND: Mt. Mlanje, 10.v.1913 (*S. A. Neave*), 1 ♀.

***Naarda* sp.**

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂, genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2920.

***Naarda* sp.**

UGANDA: Bundibugyo, 3440 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 2 ♀, genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2922.

***Naarda clitodes* sp.n. (Figures 83, 310-312)**

♀ 17.5-18.5 mm. Male antenna ciliate; cilia equal in length to diameter of shaft. Vestiture drab to drab grey. Each wing drab to drab grey; ante- and postmedial fasciae darker, hair brown; subterminal fascia tiller buff; termen slenderly hair brown, interrupted at veins; cilia slenderly tiller buff proximally, drab to drab grey distally; on fore wing reniform and orbicular spots taw yellow, the former irrorate with black. Due to the down-curving of the tips of many of the scales, the wings have a glossy appearance.

Male genitalia. Valves asymmetrical, as illustrated. Aedeagus slender; apex sclerotized and rounded; apical third serrate at one side.

Female genitalia as illustrated.

The male genitalia differ from those of typical *Naarda* pattern in the strong sclerotization, development and asymmetry of the valves; the female genitalia, however, vary little from the usual *Naarda* pattern.

UGANDA: Semliki Valley, 2850 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

***Naarda fuliginaria* (B.-Baker)**

Letasada fuliginaria B.-Baker, 1911, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 8: 522.

RUWENZORI: Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂; Ibanda, 4700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5000 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Distribution: Angola; Uganda.

Naarda sp.

UGANDA: Fort Portal, 5000 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂, genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2946.

Closely related to the preceding species; transverse fasciae irrorate with pale vinaceous drab; ventral process on right valve very slender and longer than valve.

Gynaephila nigripalpis (Hampson) comb.n.

Naarda nigripalpis Hampson, 1916, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1916:139, Plate 2:5.

RUWENZORI: Bugoye, 4500 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Ibanda, 4700 ft. (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀; Bundibugyo, 3440 ft. (*Fletcher*), 4 ♂.

Distribution: Somaliland.

Gynaephila sp.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀, genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2921.

KENYA: Nairobi (*Edwards*), 1 ♀, genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2814.

Gynaephila icterica sp.n. (Figures 82, 315, 316)

♂ 18-19.5 mm. Antenna with a pair of bristles to each segment and ciliate; bristles five times, cilia twice as long as diameter of shaft. Vestiture tilleul buff densely irrorate with drab. Fore and hind wings drab irrorate with snuff brown and bister; ante- and postmedial fasciae bister; postmedial fascia on fore wing edged distally with light buff in anterior half; subterminal fascia light buff, obsolescent on hind wing; reniform and orbicular spots on fore wing light buff to straw yellow; discocellulars on hind wing bister; terminal interneural spots bister; cilia bister, pale proximally.

Genitalia as illustrated.

Differs from the other known African species of *Gynaephila* (*nigripalpis* (Hampson, 1916); *melanomma* (Hampson, 1902) **comb.n.**; *xanthopis* (Hampson, 1902) **comb.n.**) in size, colour and genitalia.

RUWENZORI: Kilemba, 4500 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 3 ♂; Ibanda, 4700 ft., 4-12.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), 3 ♂, including holotype.

Gynaephila sp.

RUWENZORI: Bwamba Pass (West side), 5500-7500 ft., xii.1934-i.1935 (*Edwards*), 1 ♂, genitalia preparation Noctuidae Number 2937.

Closely related to *G. melanomma* (Hampson, 1902).

Schrankia solitaria sp.n. (Figures 85, 321, 324)

♂ 17.5 mm. Antenna ciliate; cilia twice as long as diameter of shaft. Vestiture tilleul buff irrorate with light drab. Fore wing light drab irrorate with drab, except on a broad diagonal band distad of and parallel to postmedial fascia; medial area almost triangular in shape and irrorate with

fuscous, strongly in distal half of discal fold; proximal margin of medial area from one-third costa to one-half inner margin and acutely distad in submedial fold; distal margin of medial area from one-sixth costa to one-half inner margin; four tiller buff spots are situated along costa in distal half of medial area and two broader marks of same colour along costa in proximal half of same; distal margin of medial area irrorate with straw yellow; some straw yellow irroration at one-half subcostal fold. Hind wing uniformly hair brown.

Genitalia. Uncus long, slender and tapered. Valve and aedeagus as illustrated.

The only species of *Schrankia* so far known from the Ethiopian region. Related to *S. taenialis* (Hübner), differing in the uniformly dark hind wing and in the shape of the valve.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft., 13-16.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), holotype ♂.

***Hyphenodes haploa* sp.n. (Figures 87, 117, 317, 318)**

♂♀ 16-17 mm. Male antenna minutely ciliate. Posterior half of abdomen drab; remainder of vestiture pinkish buff to cinnamon buff, palpus and thorax irrorate with fuscous. Fore wing pinkish buff to cinnamon buff irrorate with fuscous, especially costad and terminad; ground colour more cinnamon-coloured in female; antemedial fascia, marked by black, interneural spots, acutely angled terminad in submedial fold; postmedial fascia similarly marked, but inclined proximad between veins M_3 and inner margin; distal fourth of discal area black edged distally with white and followed by a black spot between veins M_2 and M_3 ; subterminal ill-defined as a pale fascia in dark irroration of terminal fourth of wing; terminal interneural spots black. Hind wing tiller buff lightly and evenly irrorate with vinaceous buff.

Male genitalia. Uncus simple and tapered. Valve simple and slender, apex narrowly rounded. Aedeagus equal in length to valve, but rather broader; vesica scobinate as illustrated.

Female genitalia as illustrated.

Differs from the palaearctic *Hyphenodes turfosalis* (Wocke, 1850) in its larger size and broader wings, in the loss of the digitate process at the base of the dorsal margin of the valve in the male genitalia and in the sclerotized operculum, the long, slender ductus bursae and the ornamentation of the bursa copulatrix in the female genitalia.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft., 13-16.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 5 ♂, 2 ♀, including holotype and allotype; Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 5 ♂.

***Hyphenodes prionodes* sp.n. (Figures 86, 319)**

♂ 14-16 mm.; ♀ 17.5-18 mm. Male antenna minutely ciliate. Abdomen light buff, posterior half densely irrorate with drab; remainder of vestiture light buff irrorate with bistre to fuscous black. Fore wing light buff irrorate with tawny, especially along veins, and bistre to fuscous black, ante- and postmedial fasciae slender and bistre to fuscous black, the former acutely angled distad in submedial fold and edged proximally, the latter edged distally with clear, light buff; medial area with triangular patch of bistre to fuscous black, as illustrated; a similarly coloured spot at posterior distal corner of cell; subterminal fascia light buff edged proximally with a band of dense bistre to fuscous-black irroration and distally with similar irroration between the veins; terminal interneural spots fuscous black, pale-edged proximally; cilia tawny irrorate with fuscous black at vein-ends. Hind wing, including cilia, light buff lightly irrorate with drab in distal half; discal spot, postmedial and subterminal fasciae drab, faintly defined; termen slenderly drab.

Male genitalia differ from those of the preceding species in the ornamentation of the vesica, as illustrated.

Female genitalia. Ductus bursae sclerotized as illustrated; bursa copulatrix shaped as illustrated, posterior half partially sclerotized, anterior half with long, scobinate signum.

In addition to the differences in the genitalia, the more elongate fore wing with its more acute apex and its pattern, especially the dark, triangular patch in the medial area and the absence of dotted transverse fasciae, distinguish the species from *H. haploa* with which it flies.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft., 13-16.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 13 ♂, 4 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

***Luceria emarginata* sp.n.** (Figures 84, 322, 325)

♂ 18-19 mm. Antenna ciliate; cilia two and one-half times as long as diameter of shaft. Abdomen light buff irrorate with drab; remainder of vestiture a very pale, light russet vinaceous irrorate with black. Fore wing a very pale, light russet vinaceous irrorate with black, densely proximad of postmedial fascia, especially in discal and submedial folds, and distad of antemedial fascia in submedial fold; costa irrorate with straw yellow; antemedial fascia acutely angled in submedial fold; postmedial fascia from one-fourth costa to one-third inner margin, bowed proximad in submedial fold; both fasciae straw yellow; terminal interneural spots black. Hind wing, excised between veins M_1 and M_3 , light buff lightly irrorate with drab at termen.

Genitalia. Uncus wanting. Scaphium sclerotized. Valve and aedeagus as illustrated.

A striking and beautiful species quite distinct in the genus on colour and pattern, as well as genitalia.

RUWENZORI: Mahoma River, 6700 ft., 13-16.viii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂; Nyinabitaba, 8650 ft., 7-13.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), holotype ♂.

***Luceria oculalis africana* subsp.n.**

Differs from *L. o. oculalis* (Moore, 1887) in the male genitalia. In the nominate subspecies the cornutus is very slender and scobinate, four-ninths as long as the aedeagus. In subspecies *africana* it is semicircular with the curved edge serrate, one-eighth as long as the aedeagus.

GOLD COAST: Bibianaha, xi.1911 (*H. G. F. Spurrell*), 1 ♂; *ibid.*, 700 ft., vi.1912, holotype ♂; Accra, 1 ♂.

S. NIGERIA: Ibadan, 3.xi.1913 (*Dr. W. A. Lamborn*), 1 ♀.

RUWENZORI: Ibanda, 4700 ft., 4-6.vii.1952 (*Fletcher*), 1 ♂.

***Luceria pamphaea* sp.n.** (Figures 88, 320, 323)

♂ 15 mm. Antenna ciliate; cilia twice as long as diameter of shaft. Vestiture light buff densely irrorate with fuscous. Fore wing light buff densely irrorate with bister and fuscous; apex, including cilia, light buff; three equidistant light buff spots in distal third of costa; postmedial fascia light buff, extending from middle of vein R_5 to five-ninths inner margin; distal third of discal area fuscous black; terminal interneural spots fuscous black; cilia chequered light buff and fuscous black. Hind wing: proximal half of costa white; remainder of wing densely irrorate with fuscous.

Genitalia. Uncus wanting. Scaphium sclerotized. Valve and aedeagus as illustrated.

Differs from other African species of *Luceria* in its very dark colour and in the structure of the genitalia.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft., 22.viii-3.ix.1952 (*Fletcher*), holotype ♂.

***Micreremites* sp.**

RUWENZORI: Nyamgasani Valley (*Buxton*), 1 ♂, without abdomen.

***Tetracme truncataria* (Walker) (?) subsp.**

Erosia truncataria Walker, 1861, List Lep. Ins. B.M., 23:847.

UGANDA: Semliki Forest, 2850 ft. (*Fletcher*), 1 ♀; Bundibugyo, 3440 ft. (*Fletcher*), 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

Distribution: Natal; Cape Province.

The Uganda specimens differ from typical *truncataria* in lacking the cinnamon irroration on the underside of both wings and in the white-margined, triangular area at five-sixths costa on the upperside of the fore wing. They differ slightly also in the shape of the valve and aedeagus in the male genitalia and in the unadorned, membranous bursa copulatrix in the female genitalia. In typical *truncataria* the bursa copulatrix is weakly instrate.





FIG.

1. *Axylia intimima* sp.n. holotype ♀ (× 2)
2. *Axylia posterioducta* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)
3. *Axylia posterioducta* sp.n. paratype ♀ (× 2)
4. *Axylia sciodes* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)

FIG.

5. *Axylia edwardsi* sp.n. paratype ♀ (× 2)
6. *Axylia belophora* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)
7. *Psectraxyia boursini* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)
8. *Amazonides ascia* sp.n. holotype ♂ (× 2)



FIG.

9. *Ochropleura viettei* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 10. *Ochropleura spinosa* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 11. *Euxootera callina* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)

FIG.

12. *Euxootera cyclops* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 13. *Euxootera cyclophora* sp.n. paratype ♀ ($\times 2$)



FIG.

14. *Apospasta kennedyi* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)
 15. *Apospasta jacksoni* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)
 16. *Apospasta townsendi* sp.n. allotype ♀ (× 2)
 17. *Apospasta rhodina* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)

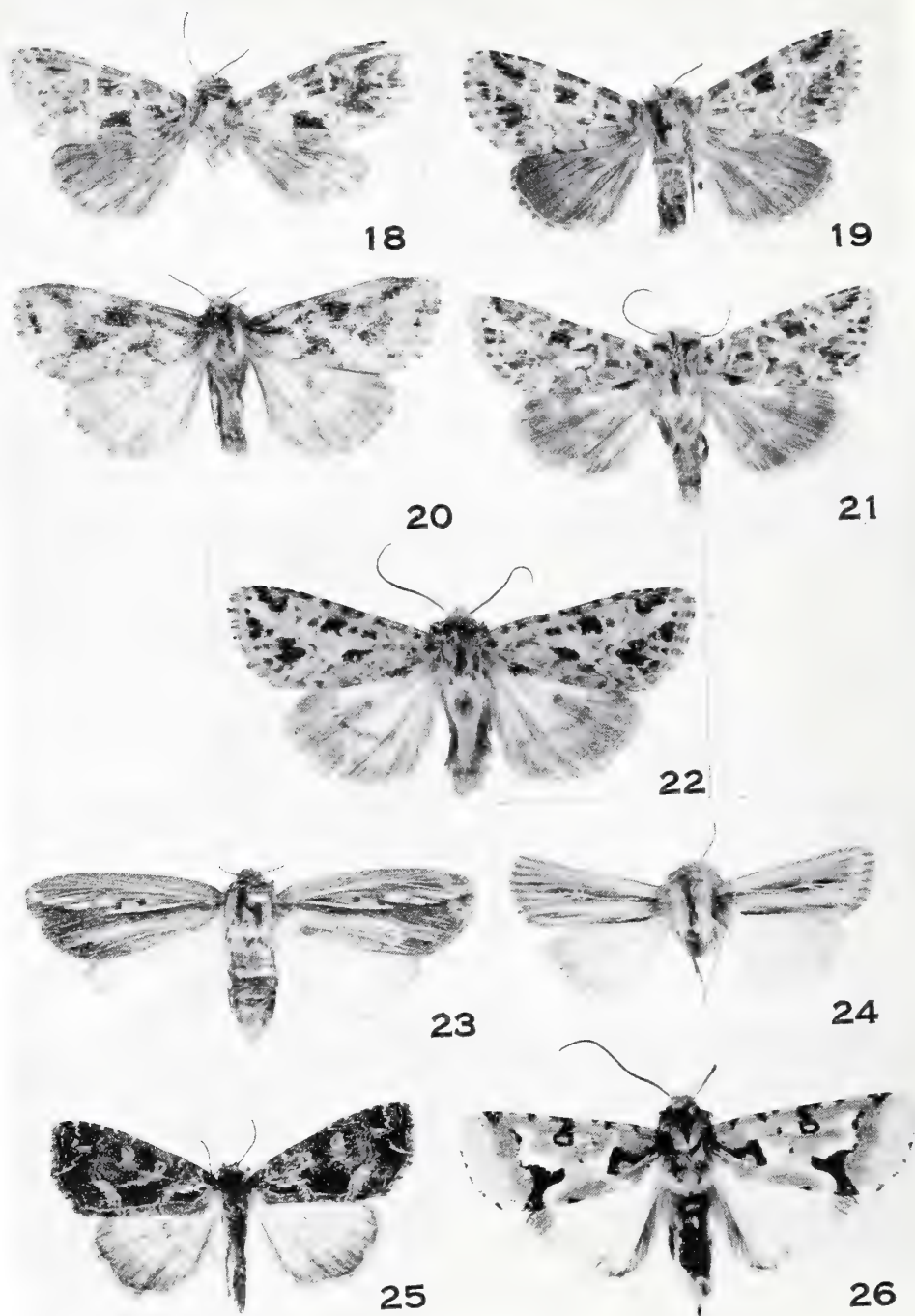


FIG.

18. *Elaeodes mochlosema* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)
 19. *Elaeodes callichlora* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)
 20. *Elaeodes panconita* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)
 21. *Elaeodes brevodes* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)

FIG.

23. *Mythinna aenictopa* sp.n. paratype ♀ (× 2)
 24. *Vietteania catadela* sp.n. holotype ♂ (× 2)
 25. *Callopietria dascia* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)
 26. *Homonacna alpnista* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)

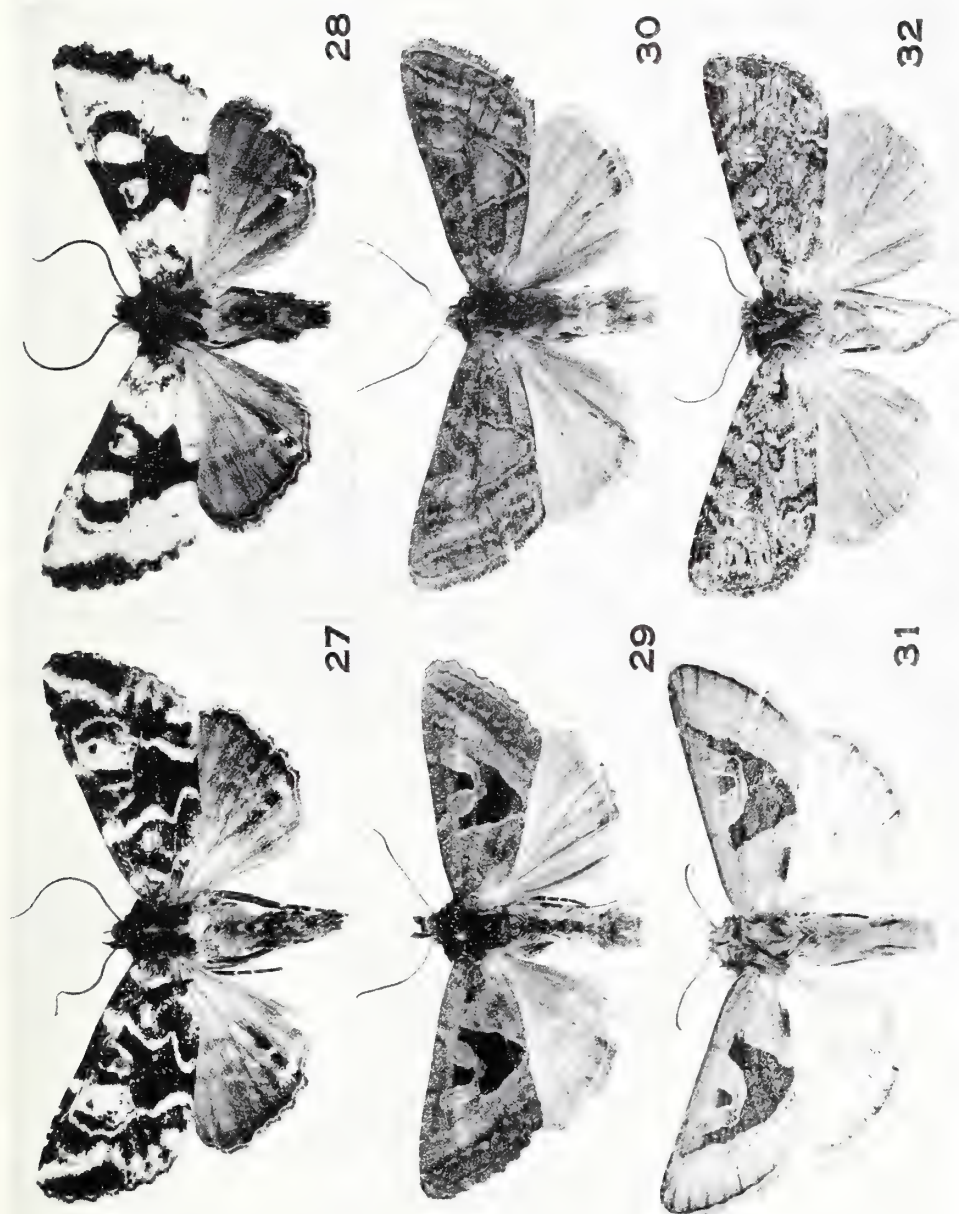


FIG.

27. *Euplexia pericalles* sp.n. paratype ♀ (× 2)
 28. *Euplexia pericalles* sp.n. paratype ♀ (× 2)
 29. *Tracheplexia schista* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)

FIG.

30. *Tracheplexia schista* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)
 31. *Appana furca* sp.n. holotype ♂ (× 2)
 32. *Eutamsia subsagula* sp.n. holotype ♂ (× 2)



FIG.

33. *Procus ambiguella* sp.n. holotype ♀ (× 2)
 34. *Procus subambigua* sp.n. holotype ♀ (× 2)
 35. *Procus tripunctata* sp.n. holotype ♂ (× 2)
 36. *Paradrina signa* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)
 37. *Hygrostola homomunda* sp.n. allotype ♀ (× 2)

FIG.

38. *Ethiopica acrothecta* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)
 39. *Ethiopica glaucochroa* sp.n. holotype ♂ (× 2)
 40. *Sesamia plagiographa* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)
 41. *Sesamia sciagrapha* sp.n. holotype ♂ (× 2)

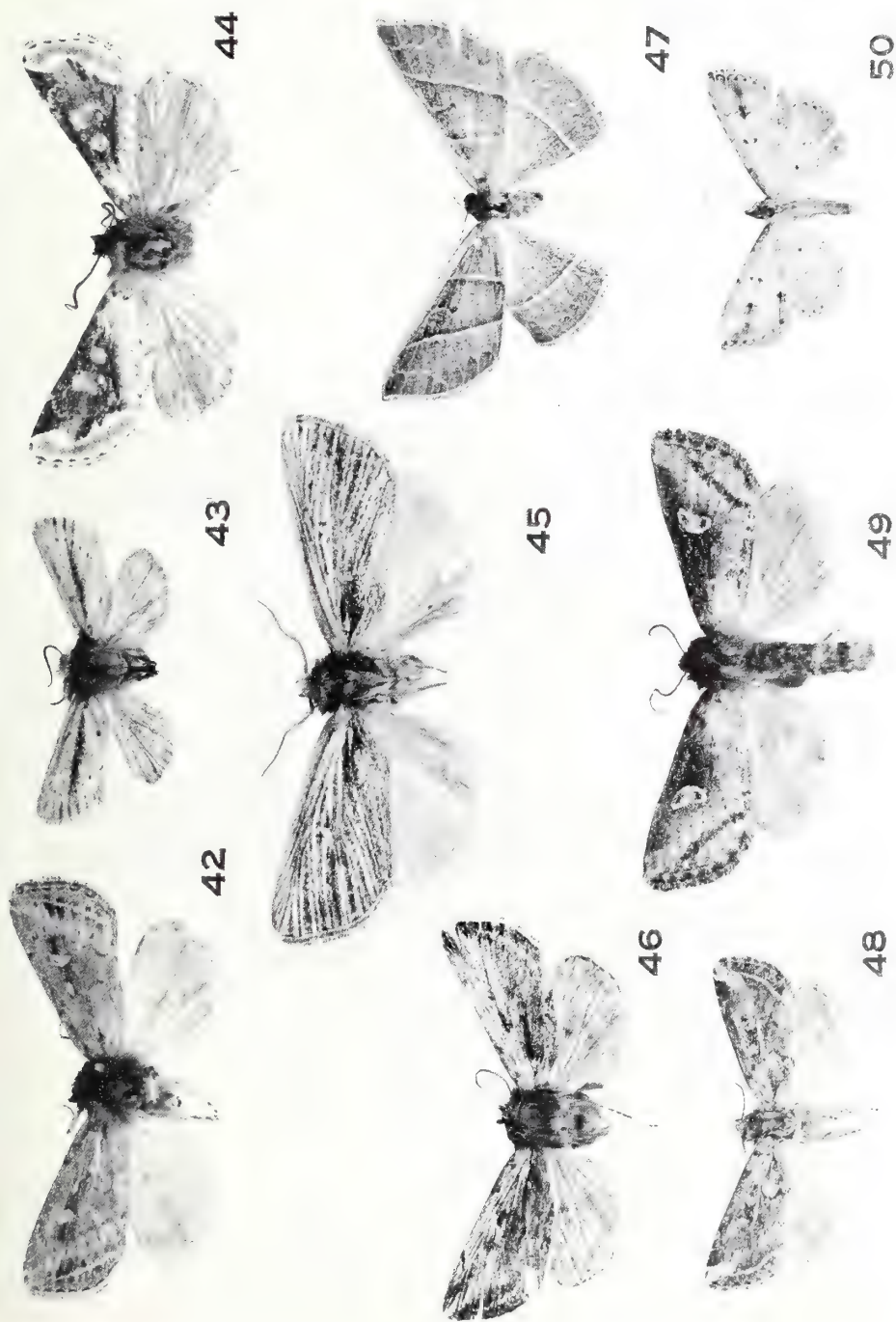


FIG.

42. *Sciomesa piscator* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 43. *Sesamia mesosticha* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 44. *Sciomesa argocyma* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 45. *Sciomesa venata* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 46. *Manga belophora* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)

FIG.

47. *Corgatha odontota* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 48. *Sciomesa nyei* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 49. *Sciomesa cyclophora* sp.n. paratype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 50. *Cerynea nigropuncta* sp.n. paratype ♂ ($\times 2$)

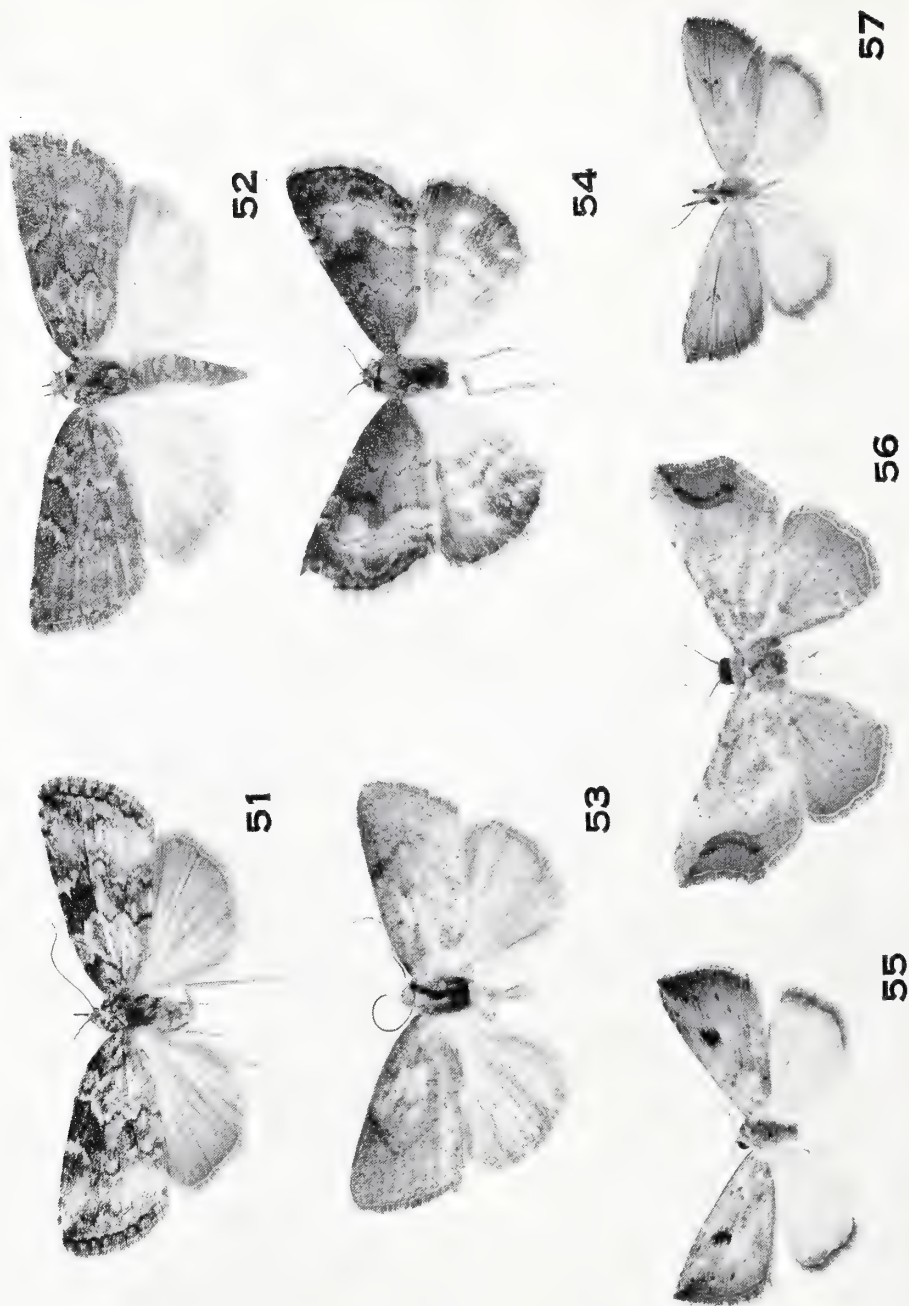


FIG.

51. *Pardasena atmocyma* sp.n. paratype ♀ (× 2)
 52. *Pardasena atmocyma* sp.n. allotype ♀ (× 2)
 53. *Tegena steeleae* sp.n. holotype ♂ (× 2)
 54. *Eublemma dyscapna* sp.n. holotype ♂ (× 2)

FIG.

55. *Rivula catadela* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)
 56. *Maxera bathyscia* sp.n. holotype ♂ (× 2)
 57. *Rivula catadela* sp.n. holotype ♂ (× 2)

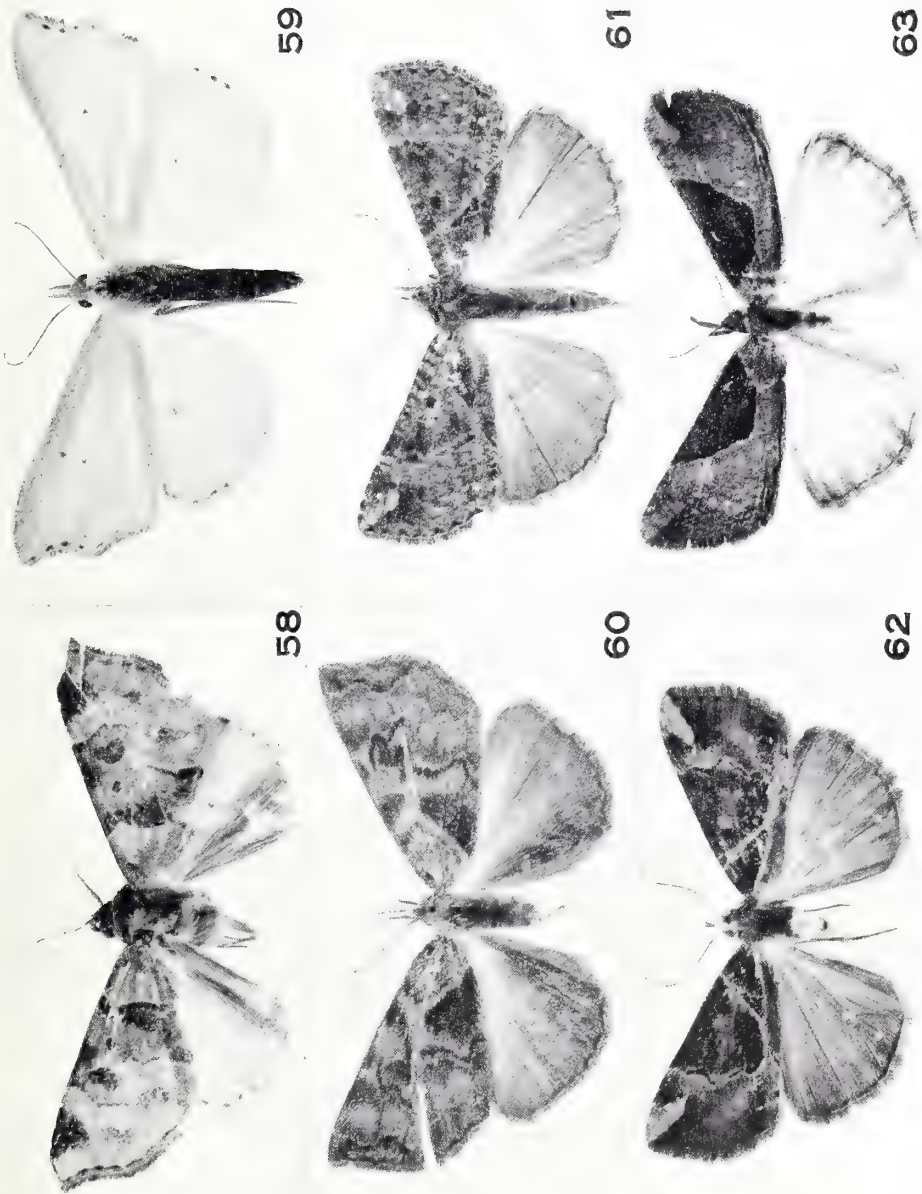


FIG.

58. *Marcipa holmi* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 59. *Paralephana westi* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 60. *Caryonopera pyrrollopha* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)

FIG.

61. *Hypena phricocyma* sp.n. paratype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 62. *Hypena phricocyma* sp.n. allotype ♀ ($\times 2$)
 63. *Hypena euprepes* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)

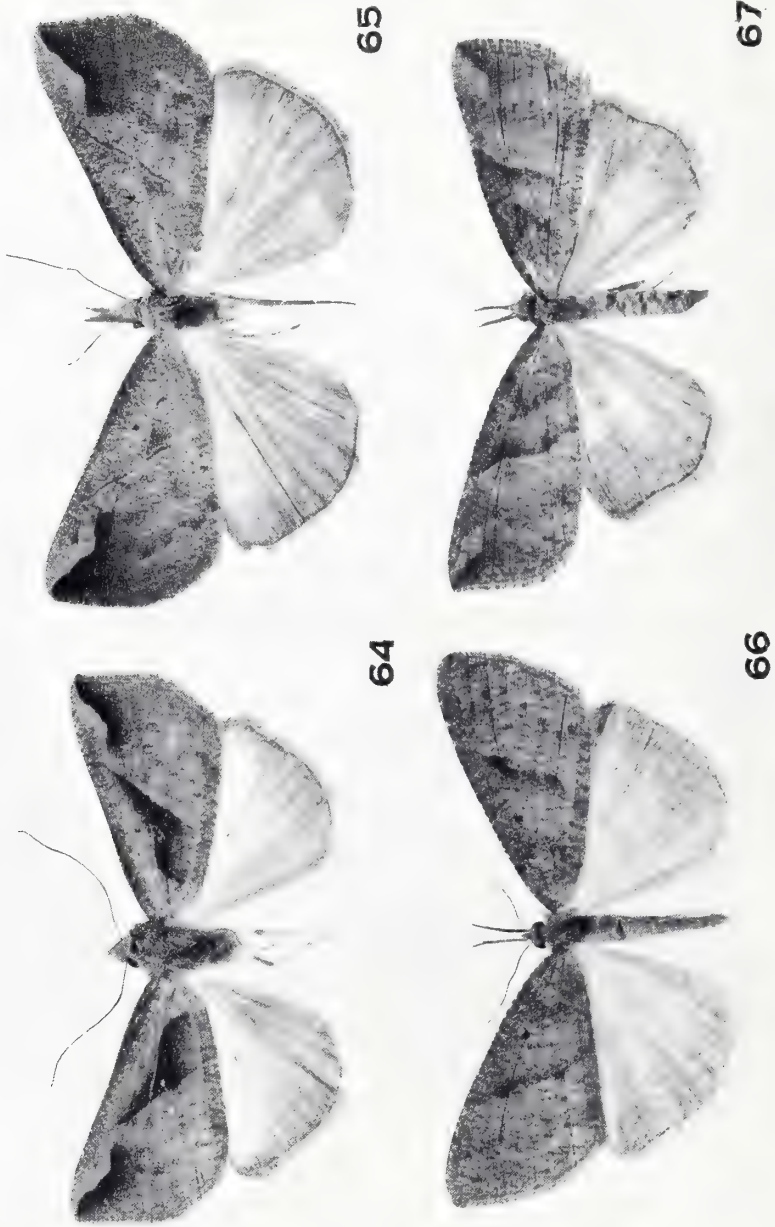


FIG.

64. *Hypena aridoxa* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)65. *Hypena aridoxa* sp.n. allotype ♀ ($\times 2$)66. *Hypena scotina* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)67. *Hypena scotina* sp.n. allotype ♀ ($\times 2$)

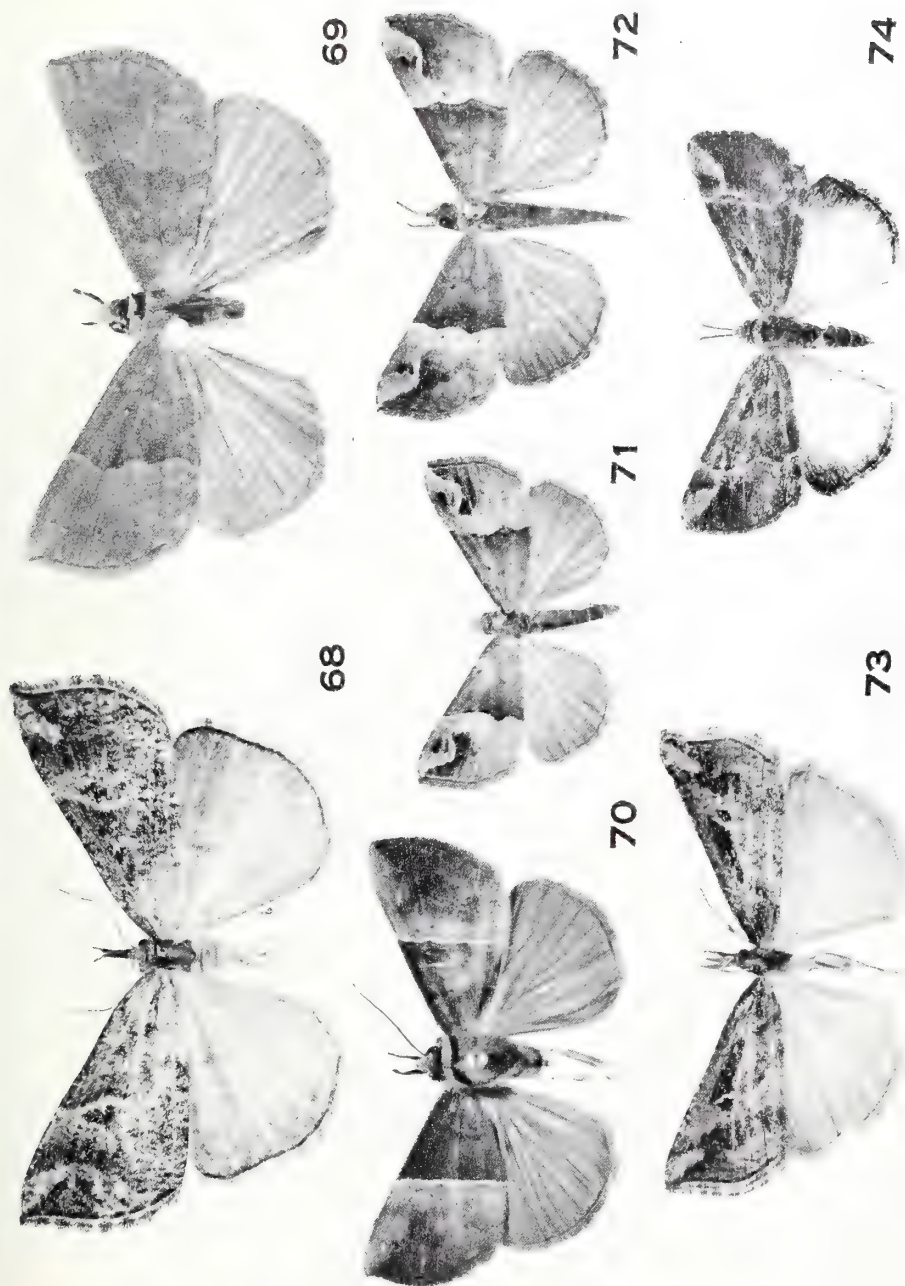


FIG.

68. *Hypena albirhomboides* A. E. Prout ♀ (× 2)
 69. *Hypena chionosticha* sp.n. holotype ♂ (× 2)
 70. *Hypena directa* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)
 71. *Hypena antinima* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)

FIG.

72. *Hypena erastrialis* Walker ♂ (× 2)
 73. *Hypena porphyrophaes* sp.n. holotype ♂ (× 2)
 74. *Hypena biangulata* sp.n. ♀ (× 2)

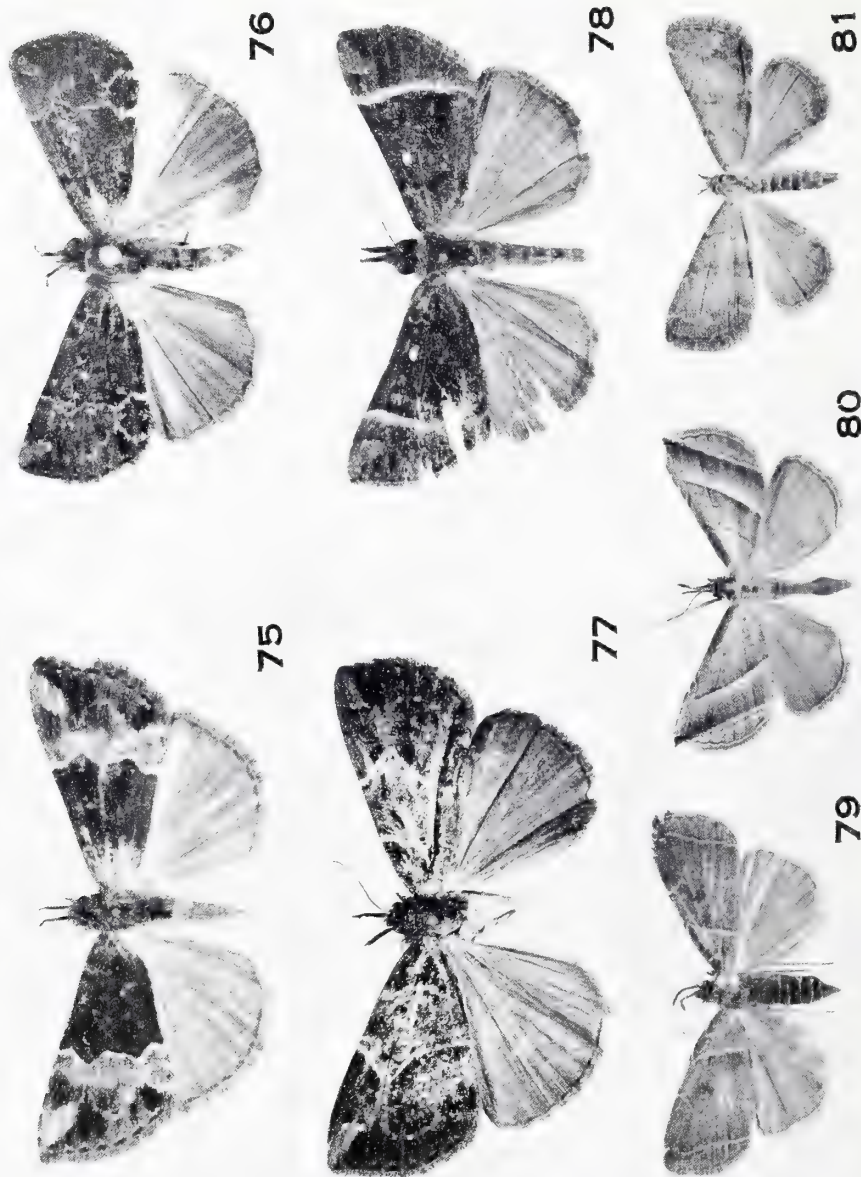


FIG.

75. *Hypena prionodes* sp.n. allotype ♀ (× 2)
 76. *Hypena prionodes* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)
 77. *Hypena eucrossa* sp.n. holotype ♀ (× 2)
 78. *Hypena albizona* sp.n. holotype ♂ (× 2)

FIG.

79. *Nodaria verticalis* sp.n. paratype ♀ (× 2)
 80. *Britha brithodes* sp.n. paratype ♂ (× 2)
 81. *Tosacantha atmocyma* sp.n. paratype ♀ (× 2)

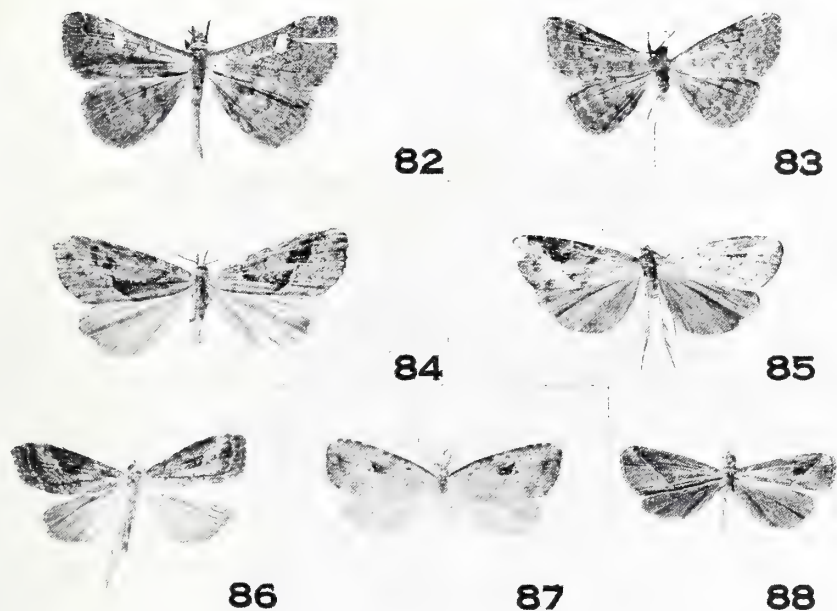


FIG.

82. *Gynaephila icterica* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 83. *Naarda clitodes* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 84. *Luceria emarginata* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 85. *Schrankia solitaria* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 86. *Hypenodes prionodes* sp.n. paratype ♀ ($\times 2$)

FIG.

87. *Hypenodes haploa* sp.n. paratype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 88. *Luceria pamphaea* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 89. *Westermannia immaculata* sp.n. holotype ♂ ($\times 2$)
 90. *Holocryptis neavei* sp.n. paratype ♂ ($\times 2$)

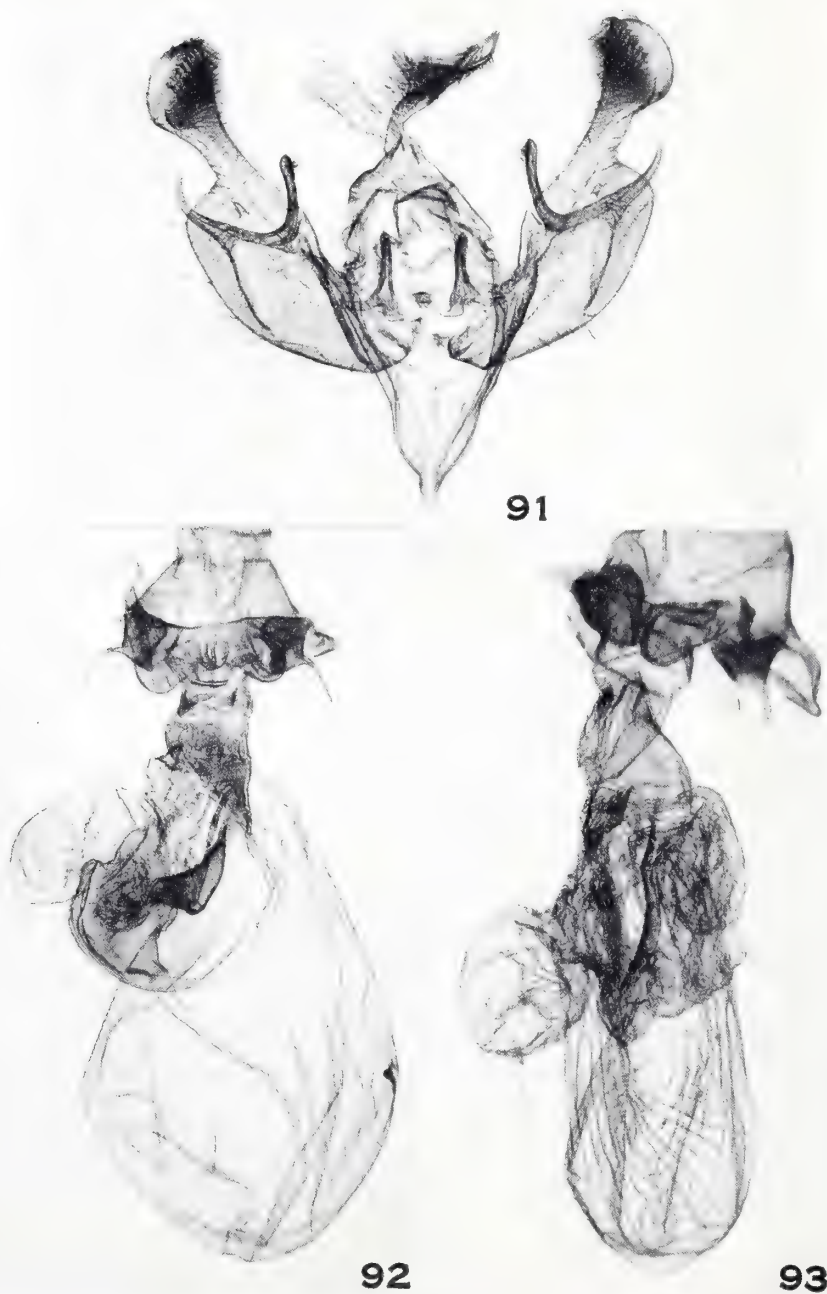
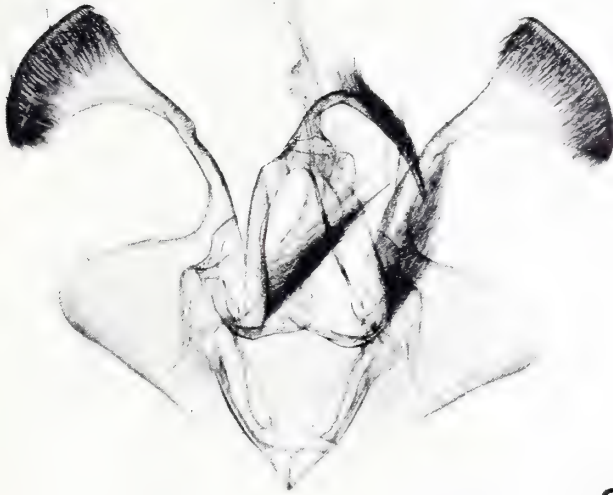


FIG.

91. *Euxootera cyclophora* sp.n. ♂ genitalia ($\times 23$)92. *Euxootera cyclophora* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 14$)93. *Euxootera cyclops* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 16$)



94



95

FIG.

94. *Tycomarpes inferior* Guenée ♂ genitalia ($\times 15$)

95. *Eucladodes oeneus* Fawcett ♂ genitalia ($\times 24$)

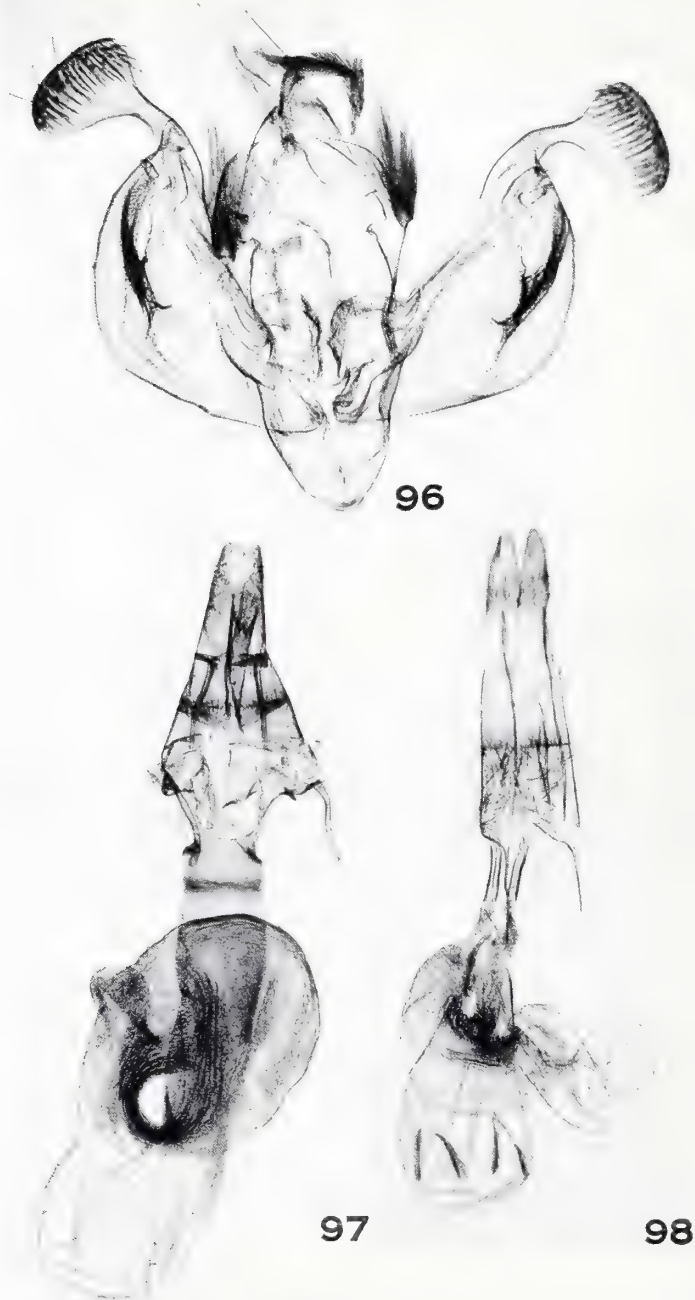


FIG.

96. *Omphalestra submedianata* Hampson ♂ genitalia ($\times 13$)
 97. *Omphalestra submedianata* Hampson ♀ genitalia ($\times 10$)
 98. *Tycomarptes inferior* Guenée ♀ genitalia ($\times 10$)

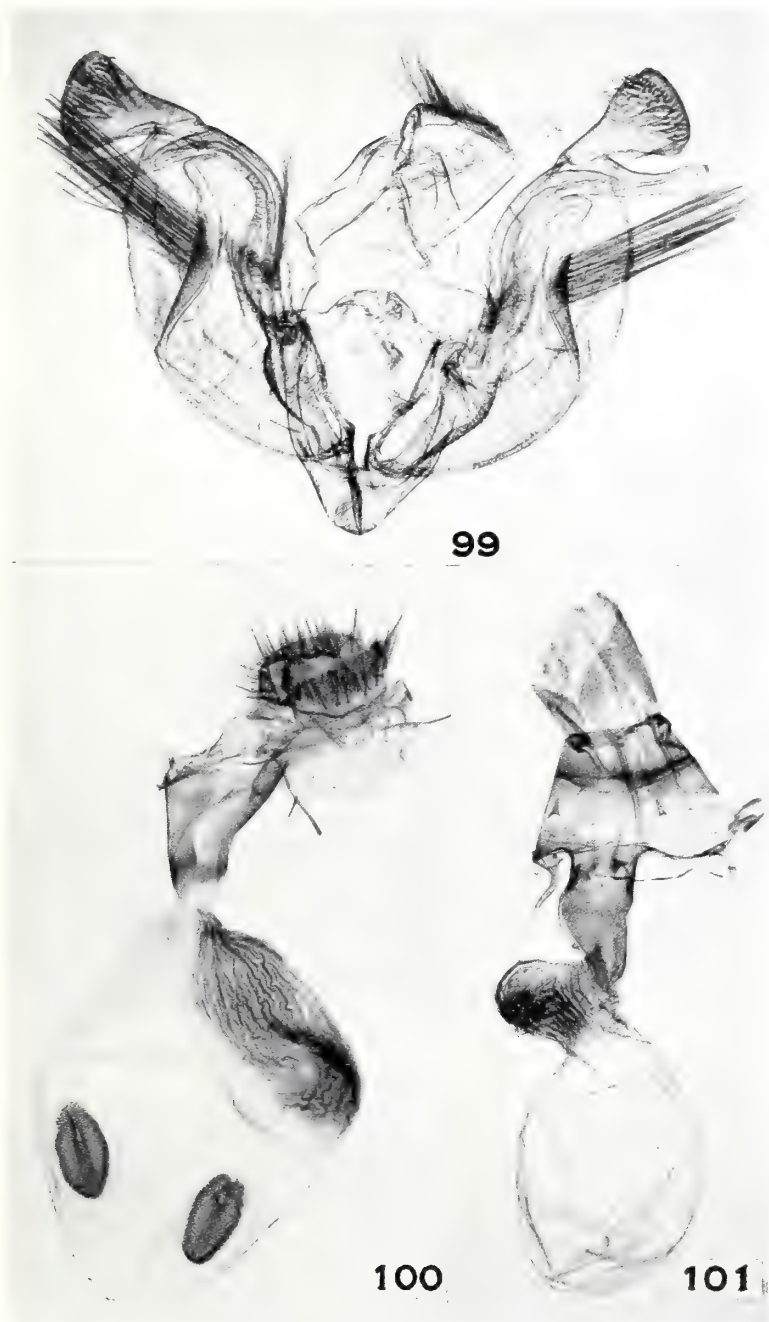
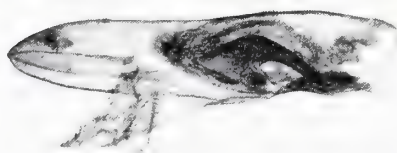


FIG.

99. *Dicerogastra proleuca* Hampson ♂ genitalia ($\times 16$)100. *Tegena steeleae* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 18$)101. *Dicerogastra proleuca* Hampson ♀ genitalia ($\times 10$)



102



103



104

FIG.

102. *Westermannia immaculata* sp.n. ♂ genitalia (× 27)103. *Westermannia immaculata* sp.n. aedeagus (× 27)104. *Tegena steeleae* sp.n. ♂ genitalia (× 20)

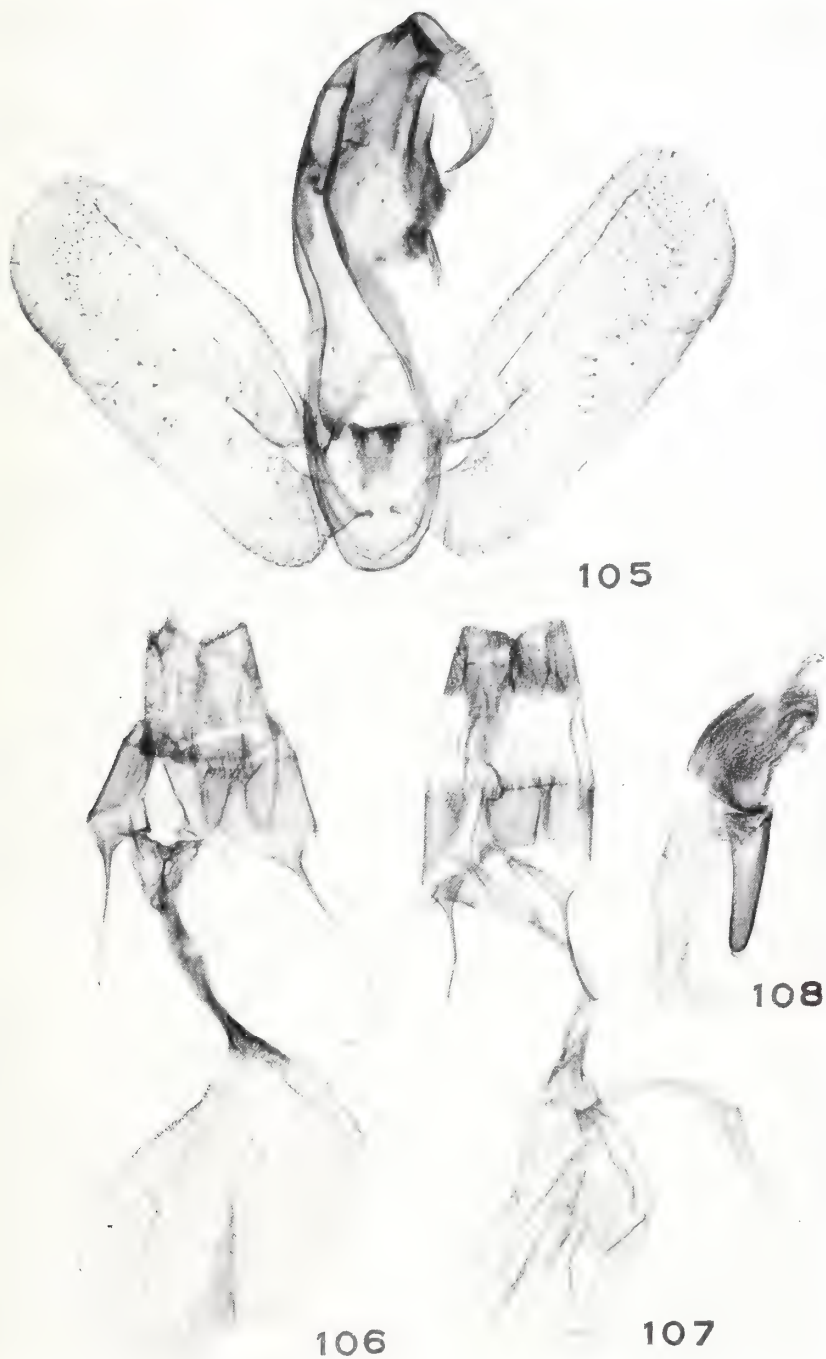


FIG.

105. *Hypena directa* sp.n. ♂ genitalia ($\times 20$)106. *Hypena directa* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 23$)107. *Hypena eucrossa* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 20$)108. *Hypena directa* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 20$)



109



110

FIG.

109. *Hypena scotina* sp.n. ♂ genitalia (× 47)110. *Hypena phricocyma* sp.n. ♂ genitalia (× 40)



FIG.

111. *Hypena chionosticha* sp.n. ♂ genitalia ($\times 39$)112. *Hypena phricocyma* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 18$)113. *Hypena chionosticha* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 18$)114. *Hypena albirhomboidea* A. E. Prout ♀ genitalia ($\times 13$)

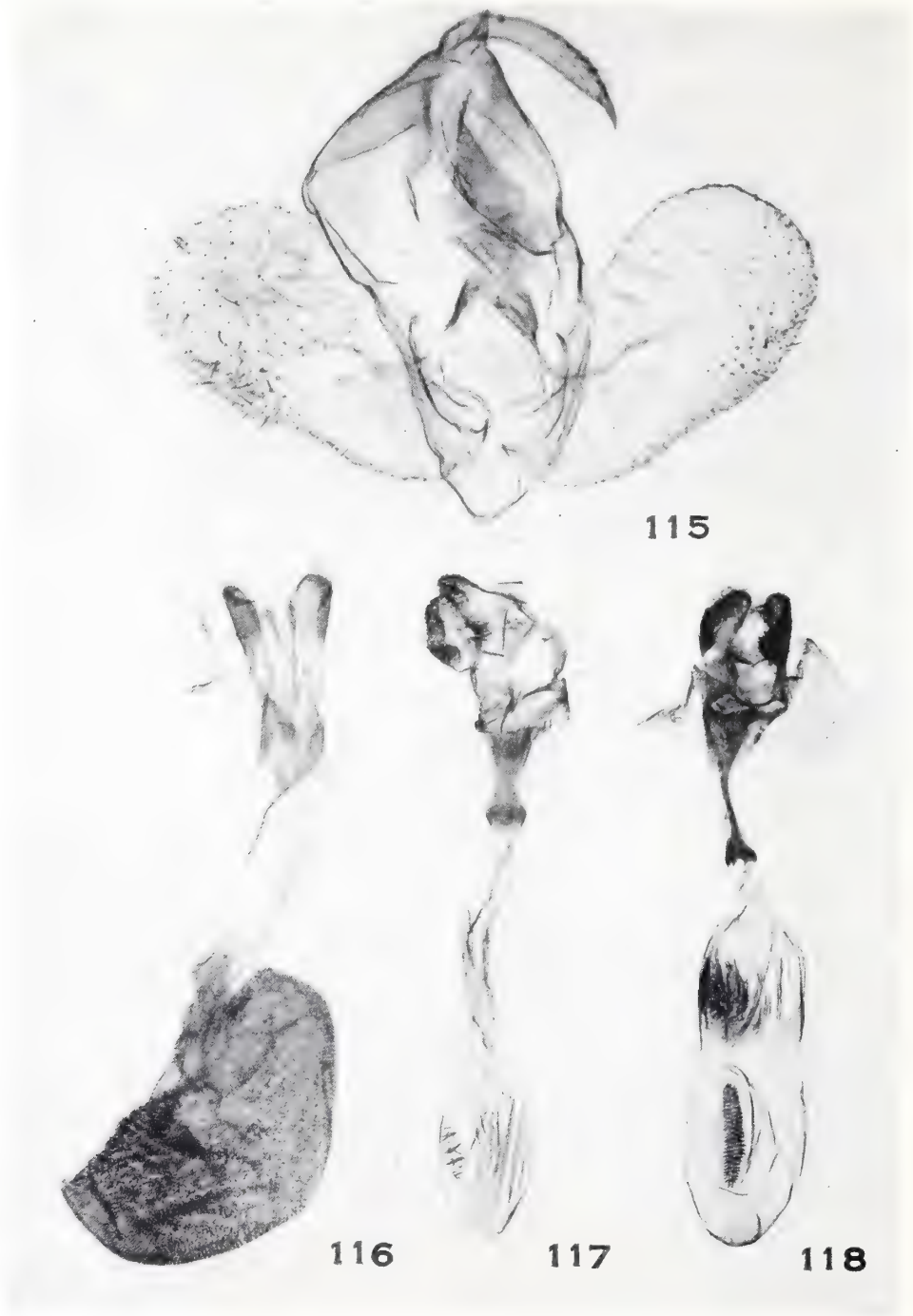


FIG.

115. *Hypena porphyrophaes* sp.n. ♂ genitalia (× 52)

116. *Tosacantha atmocyma* sp.n. ♀ genitalia (× 23)

117. *Hypenodes haploa* sp.n. ♀ genitalia (× 27)

118. *Hypena prionodes* sp.n. ♀ genitalia (× 28)

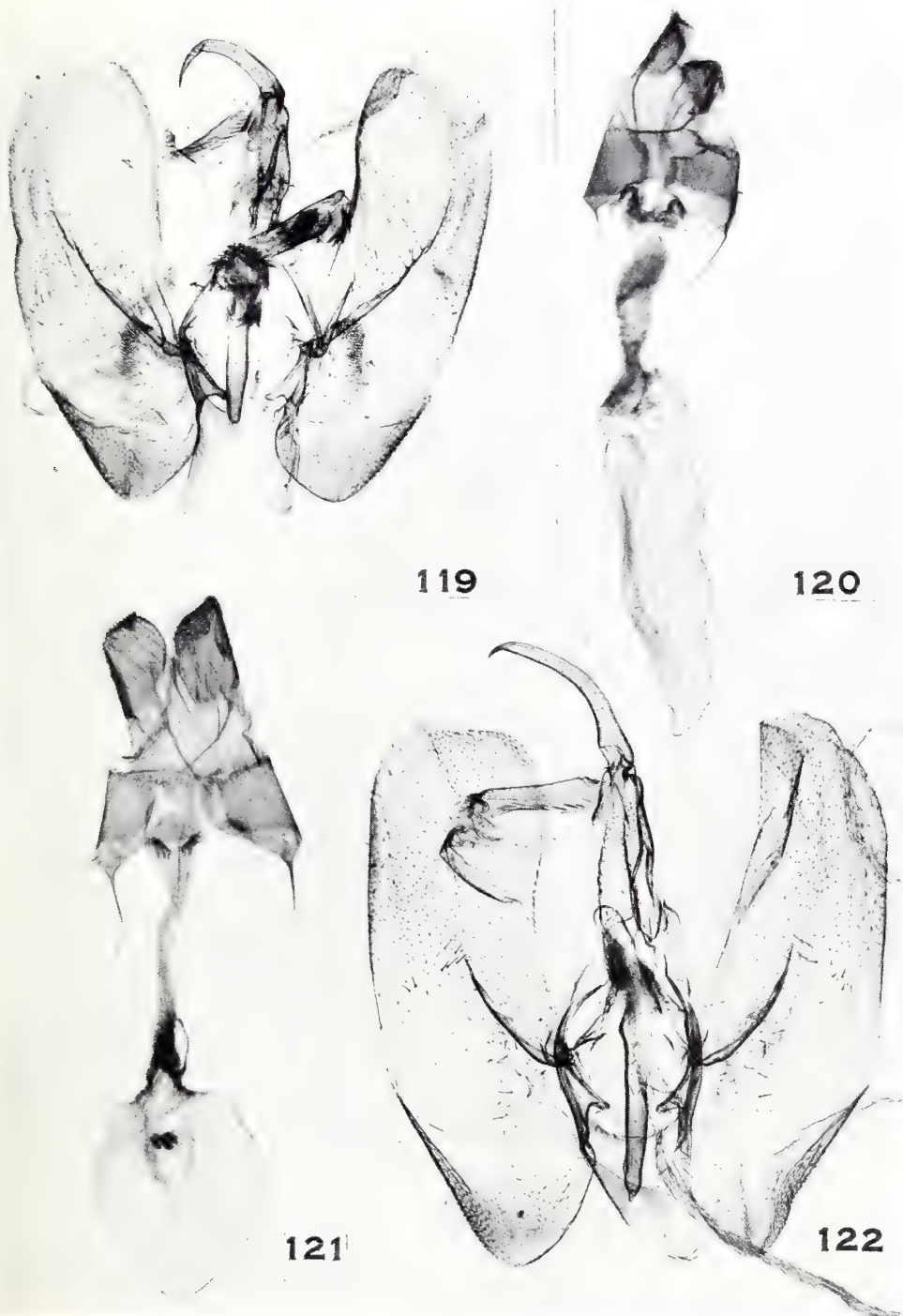


FIG.

119. *Hypena antimima* sp.n. ♂ genitalia (× 25)120. *Hypena antimima* sp.n. ♀ genitalia (× 25)121. *Hypena erastrialis* Walker ♀ genitalia (× 28)122. *Hypena erastrialis* Walker ♂ genitalia (× 25)

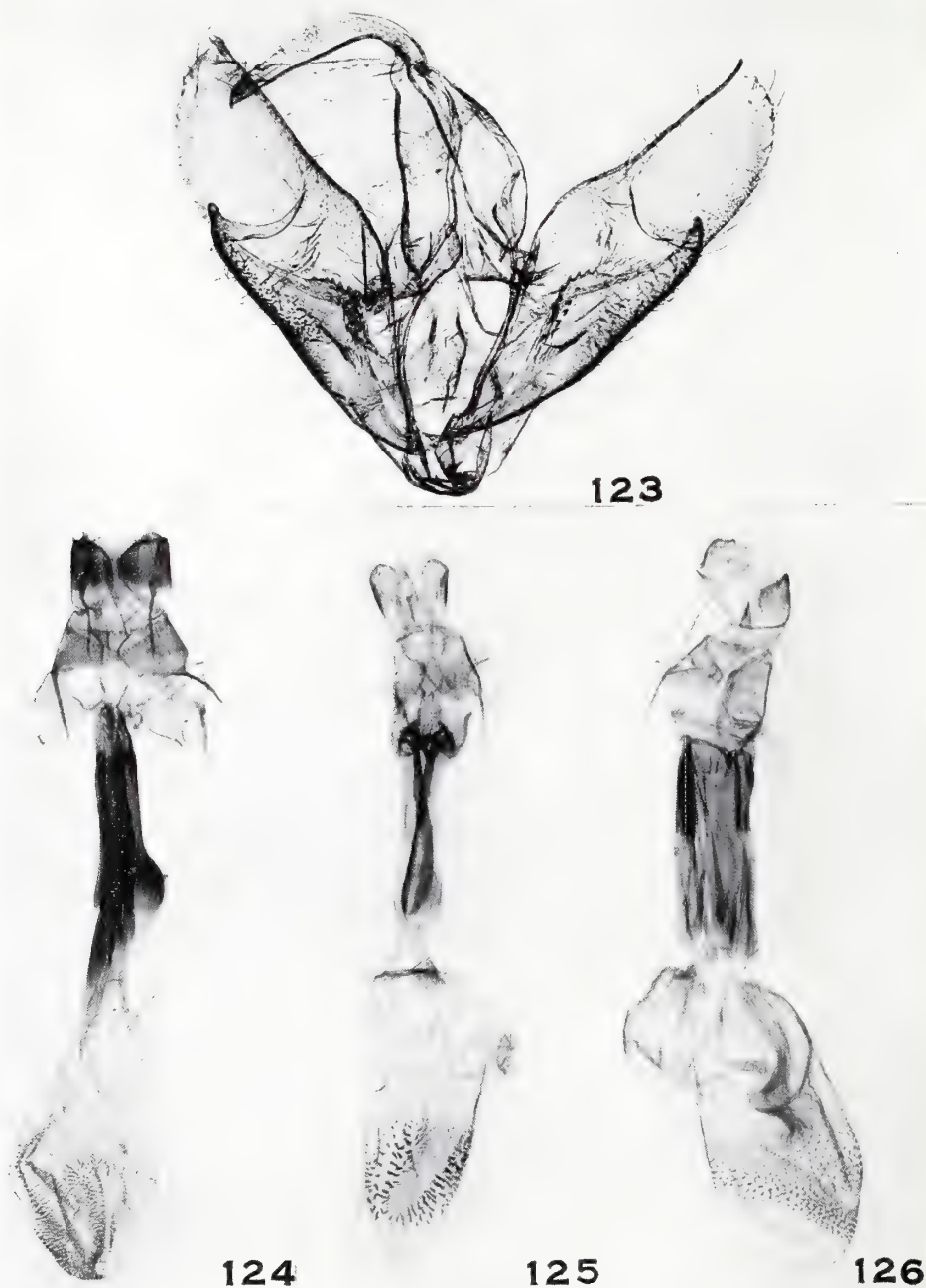


FIG.

123. *Nodaria nodosalis* H.Sch. ♂ genitalia ($\times 28$)

124. *Nodaria verticalis* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 15$)

125. *Nodaria nodosalis* H.Sch. ♀ genitalia ($\times 15$)

126. *Nodaria lophobela* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 14$)



FIG.

127. *Progonia luctuosa* Hampson ♂ genitalia (× 37)128. *Progonia luctuosa* Hampson ♀ genitalia (× 24)129. *Progonia aenicta* sp.n. ♀ genitalia (× 21)130. *Progonia aenicta* sp.n. ♂ genitalia (× 34)

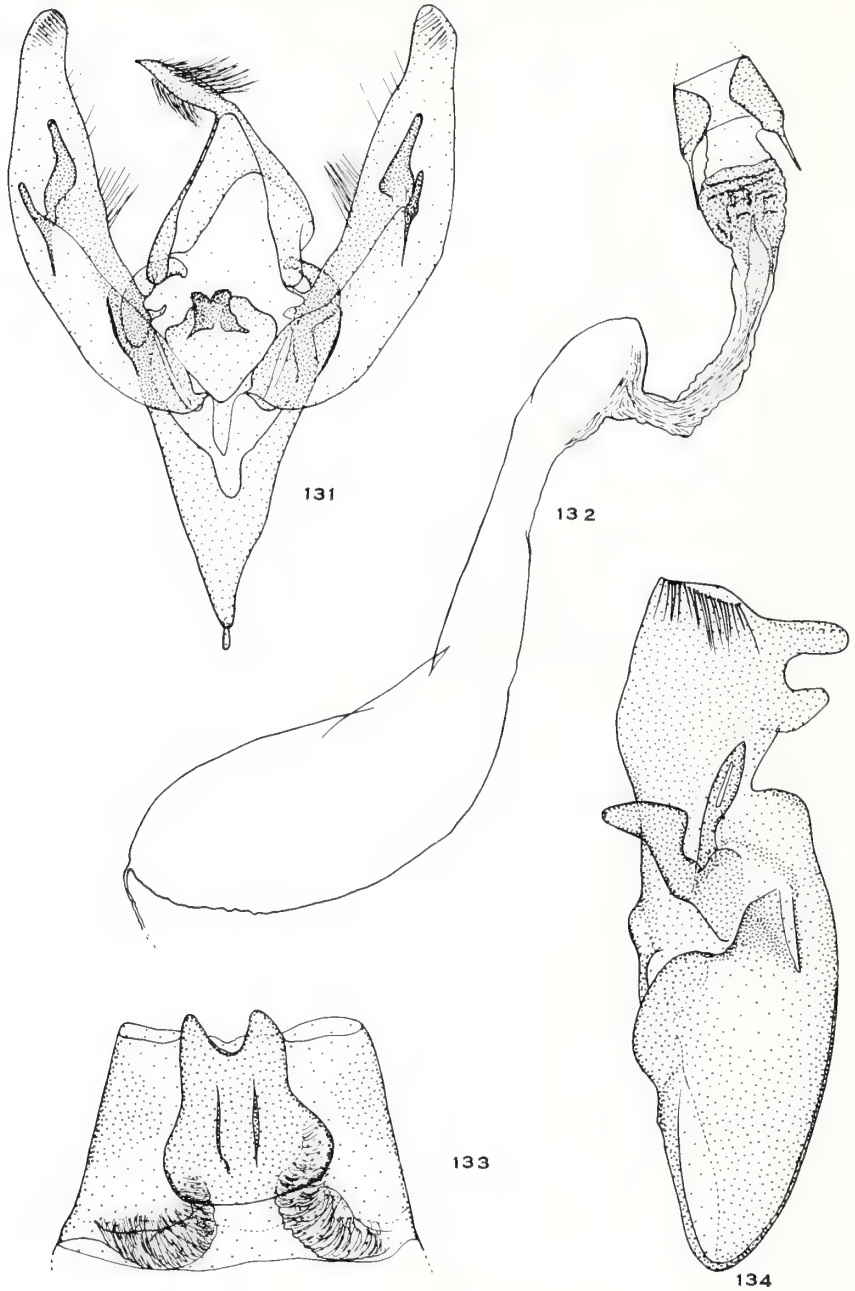


FIG.

131. *Ochroleura spinosa* sp.n. ♂ genitalia ($\times 25$)132. *Amazonides putrefacta* Guenée ♀ genitalia ($\times 11$)133. *Amazonides putrefacta* Guenée ♀ 8th sternum ($\times 11$)134. *Amazonides putrefacta* Guenée right valve ($\times 11$)

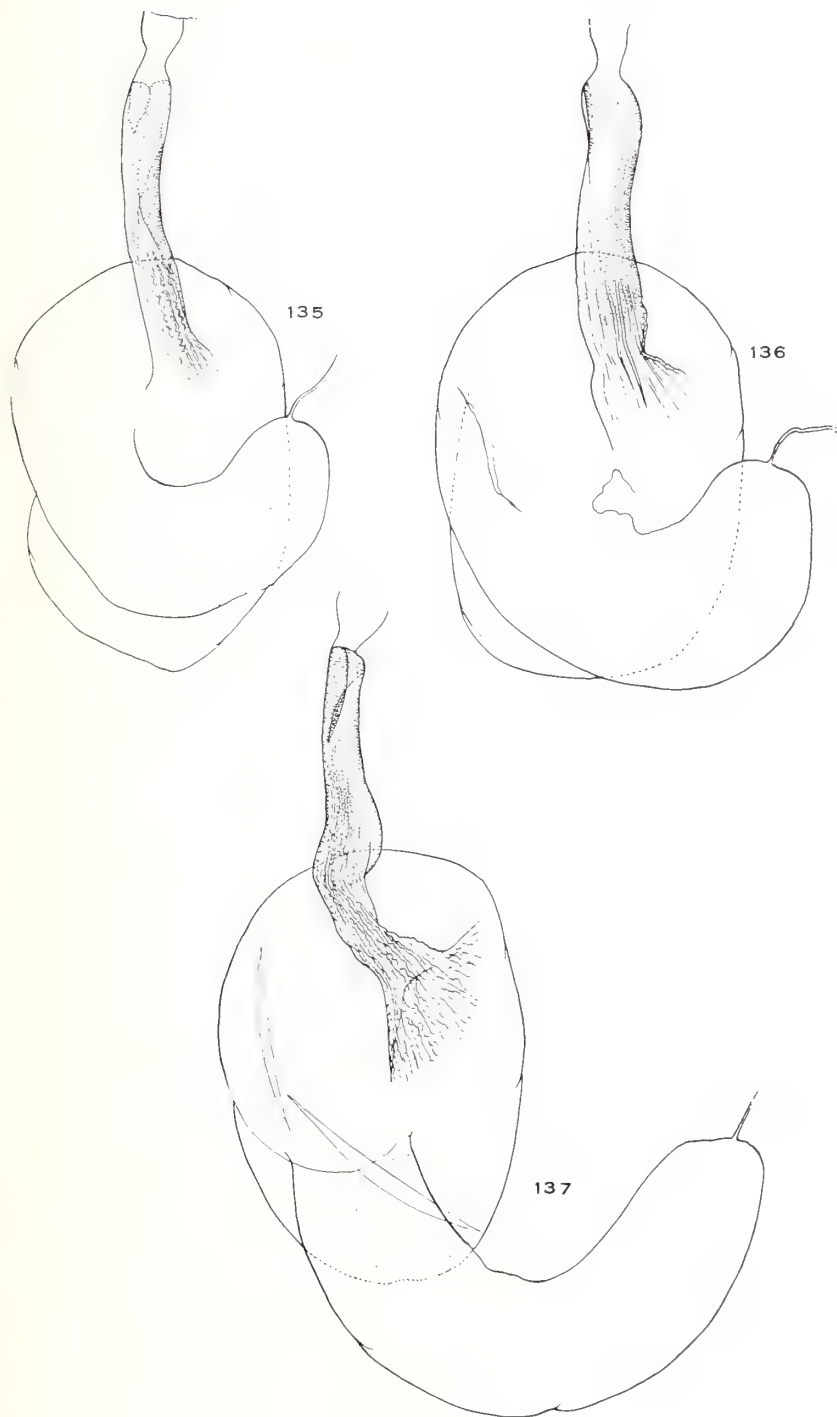


FIG.

135. *Axylia belophora* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 25$)136. *Axylia edwardsi* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 25$)137. *Axylia sciodes* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 25$)

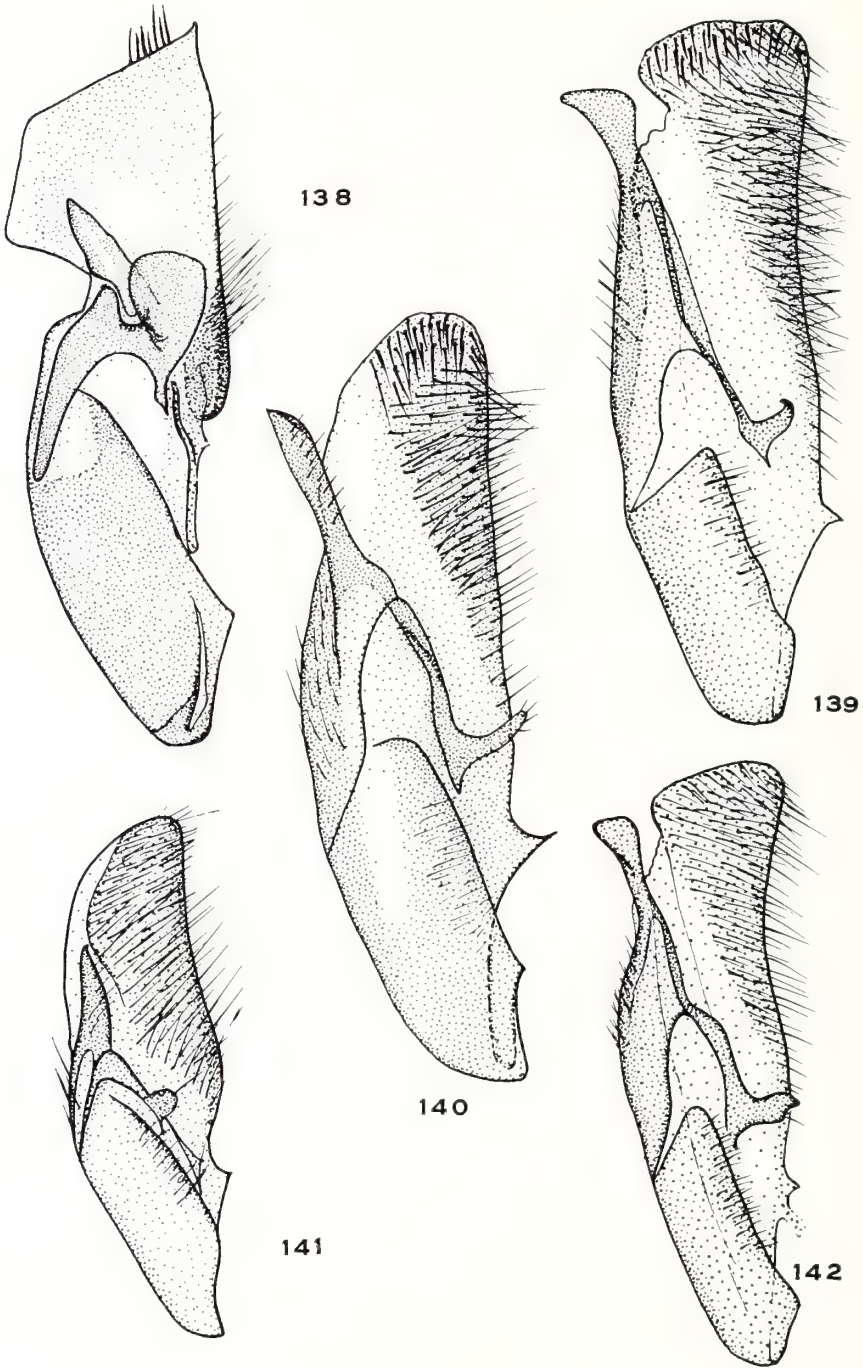
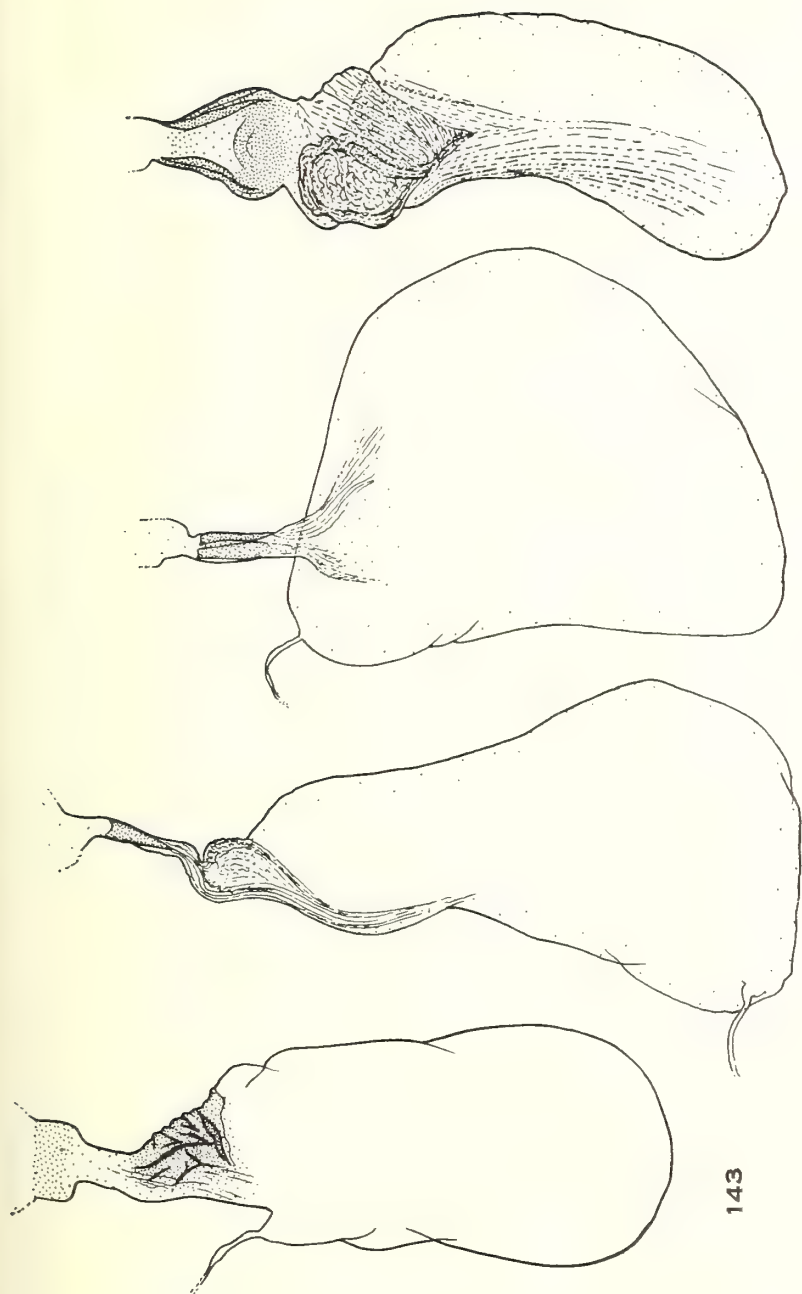


FIG.

138. *Amazonides ascia* sp.n. left valve ($\times 35$)139. *Axylia edwardsi* sp.n. left valve ($\times 35$)140. *Axylia sciodes* sp.n. left valve ($\times 35$)141. *Axylia posterioducta* sp.n. left valve ($\times 35$)142. *Axylia belophora* sp.n. left valve ($\times 35$)



143

144

145

146

FIG.

143. *Axylia intinima* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 35$)
 144. *Axylia annularis* Saalmüller ♀ genitalia ($\times 35$)
 145. *Axylia posterioducta* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 35$)
 146. *Axylia coniorta* Hampson ♀ genitalia ($\times 35$)

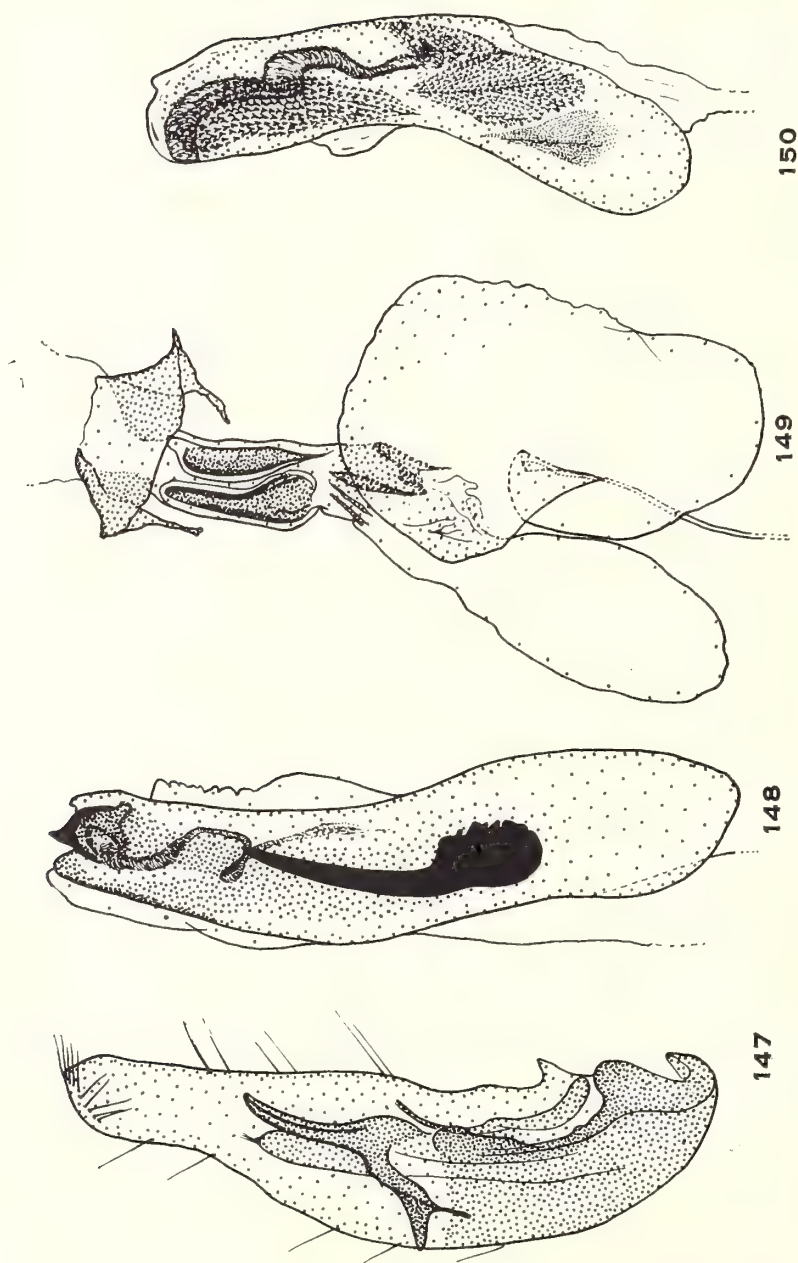


FIG.
 147. *Ochropleura vietiei* sp.n. left valve ($\times 35$)
 148. *Ochropleura vietiei* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 35$)
 149. *Ochropleura vietiei* sp.n. σ genitalia ($\times 18$)
 150. *Ochropleura spinosa* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 35$)

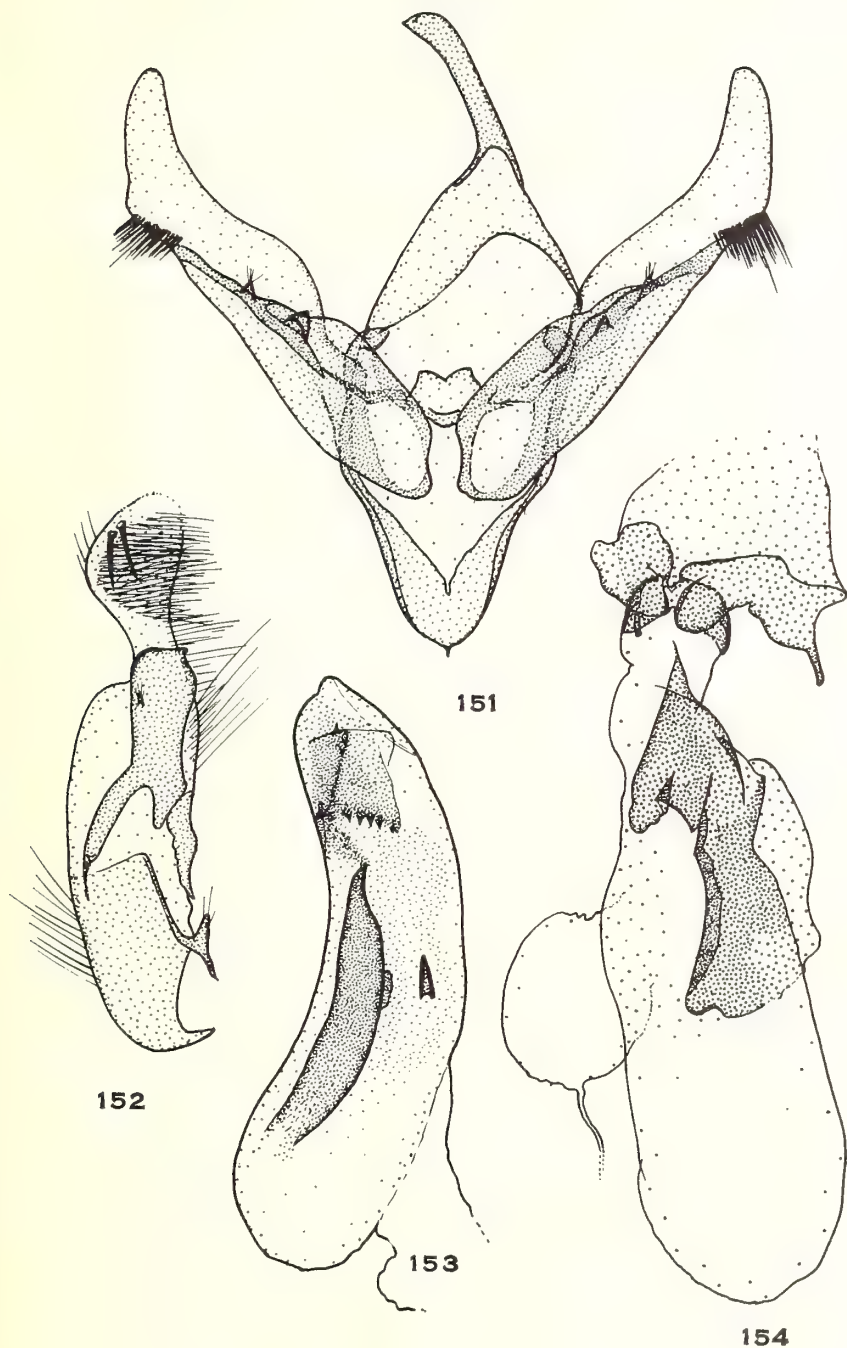


FIG.

151. *Psectraxylija boursini* sp.n. ♂ genitalia ($\times 35$)152. *Euxootera cyclops* sp.n. left valve ($\times 30$)153. *Euxootera cyclops* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 30$)154. *Euxootera cyclops* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 35$)

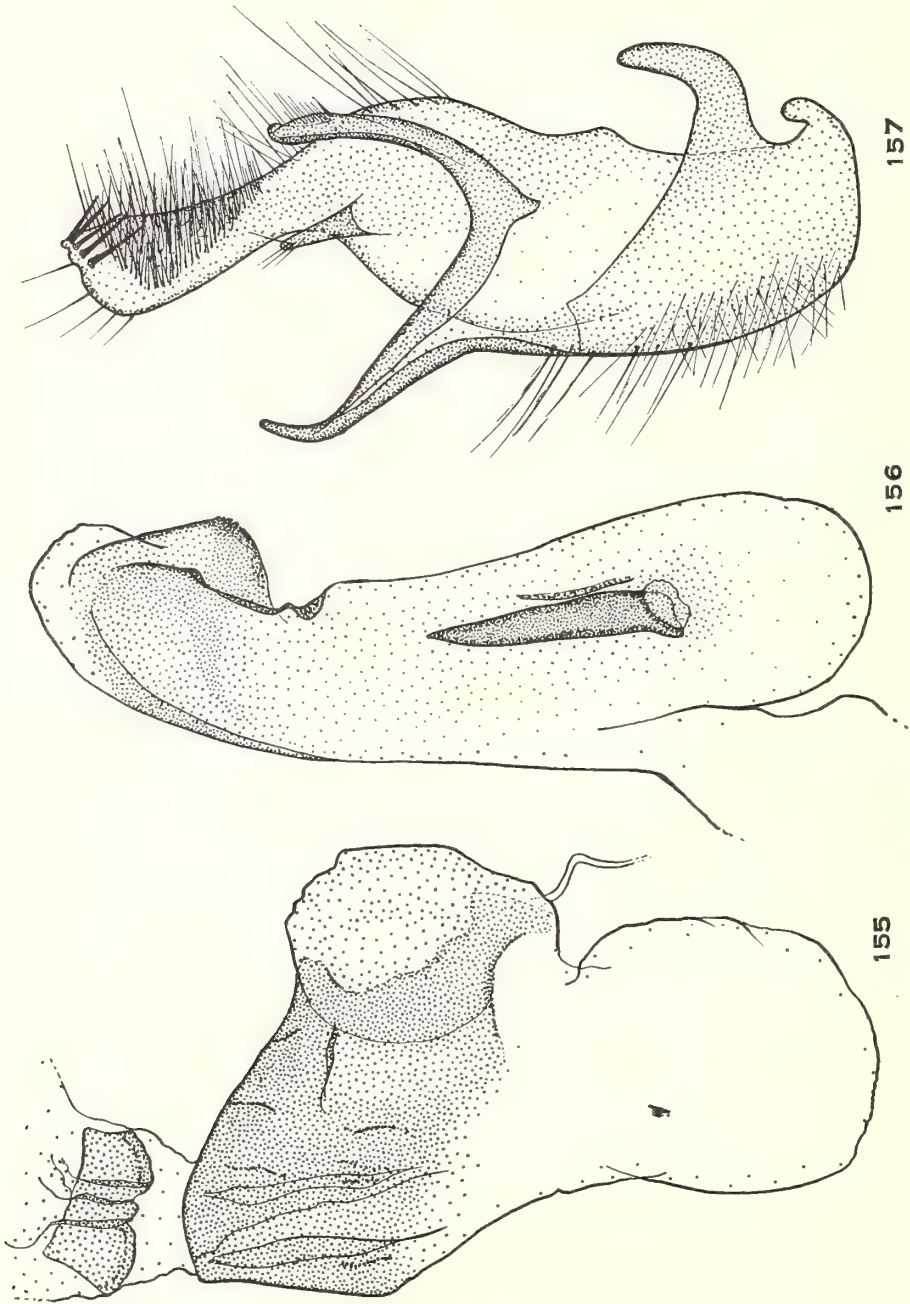


FIG.
 155. *Euxootera callima* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 35$)
 156. *Euxootera callima* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 30$)
 157. *Euxootera callima* sp.n. left valve ($\times 30$)

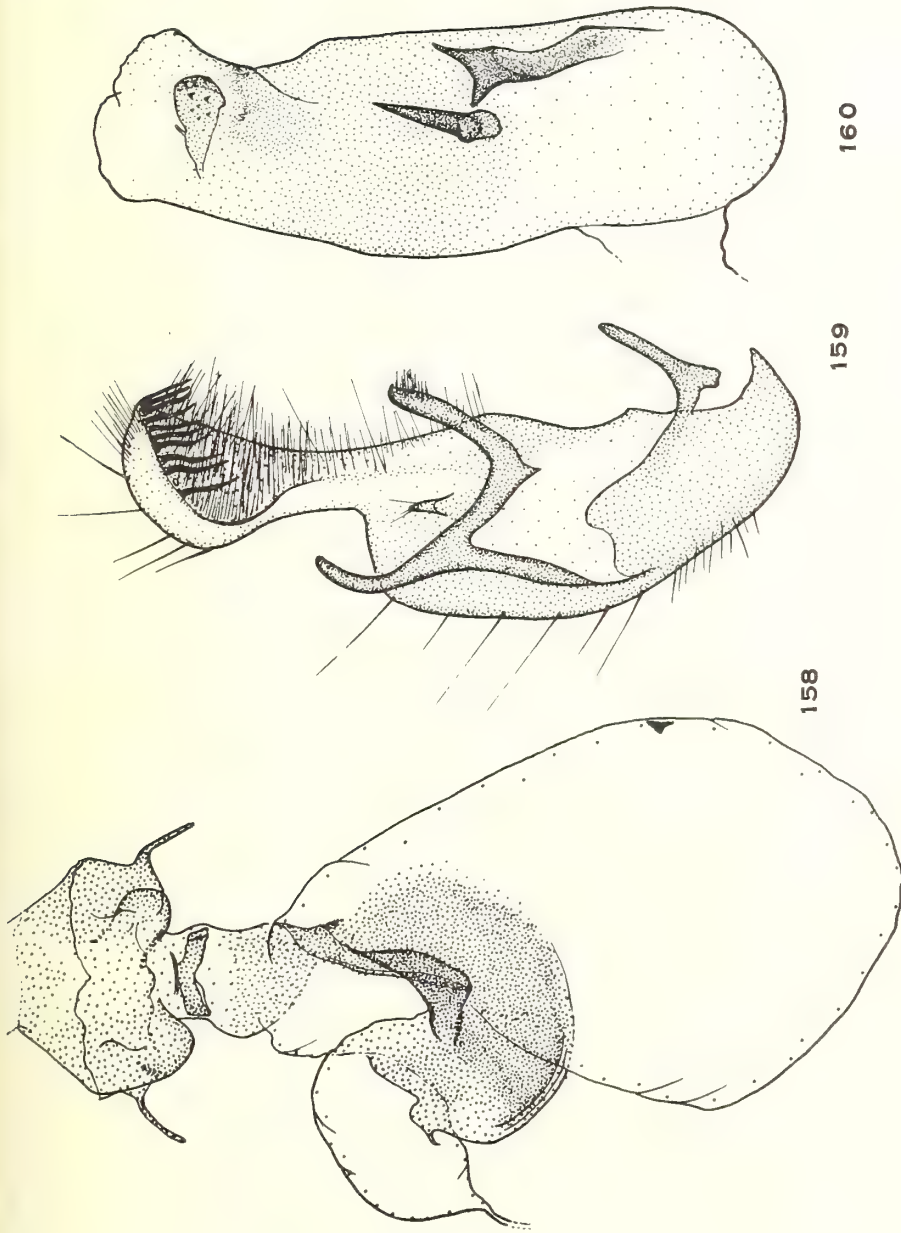


FIG.
 158. *Euxoothera cyclophora* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 18$)
 159. *Euxoothera cyclophora* sp.n. left valve ($\times 30$)
 160. *Euxoothera cyclophora* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 30$)

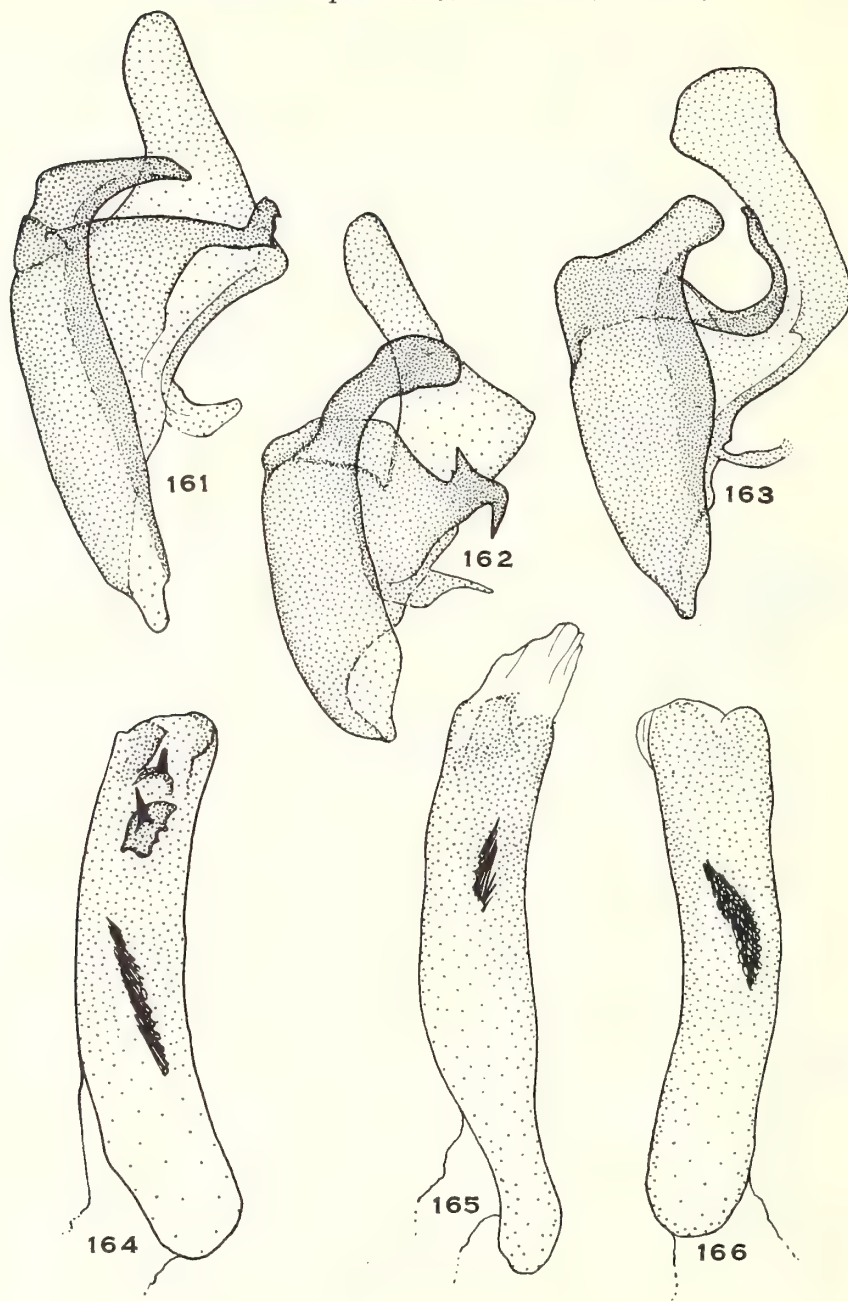


FIG.

161. *Elaeodes mochlosema* sp.n. left valve ($\times 35$)
162. *Elaeodes callichlora* sp.n. left valve ($\times 35$)
163. *Elaeodes panconita* sp.n. left valve ($\times 35$)
164. *Elaeodes mochlosema* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 35$)
165. *Elaeodes callichlora* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 35$)
166. *Elaeodes panconita* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 35$)

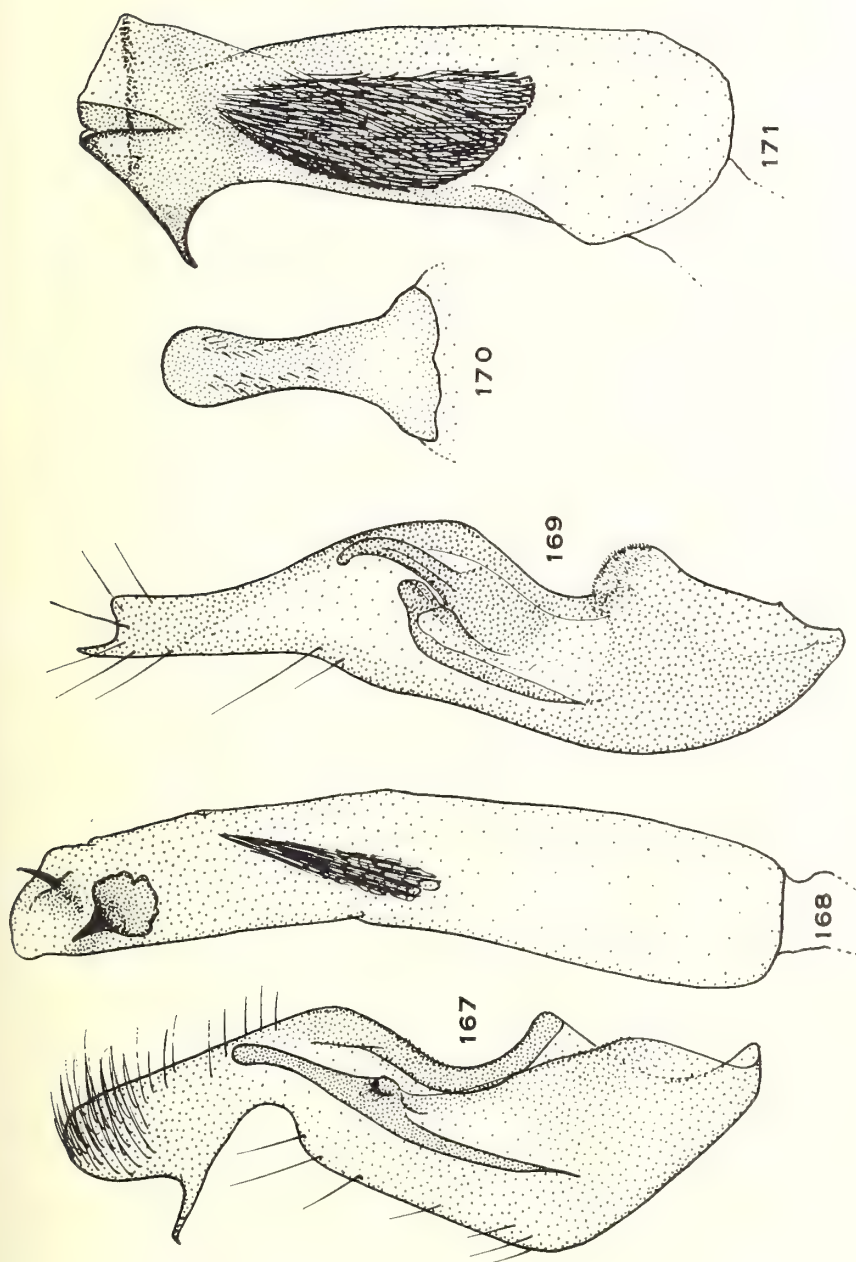


FIG.

167. *Elaeodes bryodes* sp.n. left valve ($\times 35$)
 168. *Elaeodes bryodes* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 35$)
 169. *Elaeodes chlorobapta* sp.n. left valve ($\times 35$)

FIG.

170. *Elaeodes chlorobapta* sp.n. uncus ($\times 35$)
 171. *Elaeodes chlorobapta* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 35$)

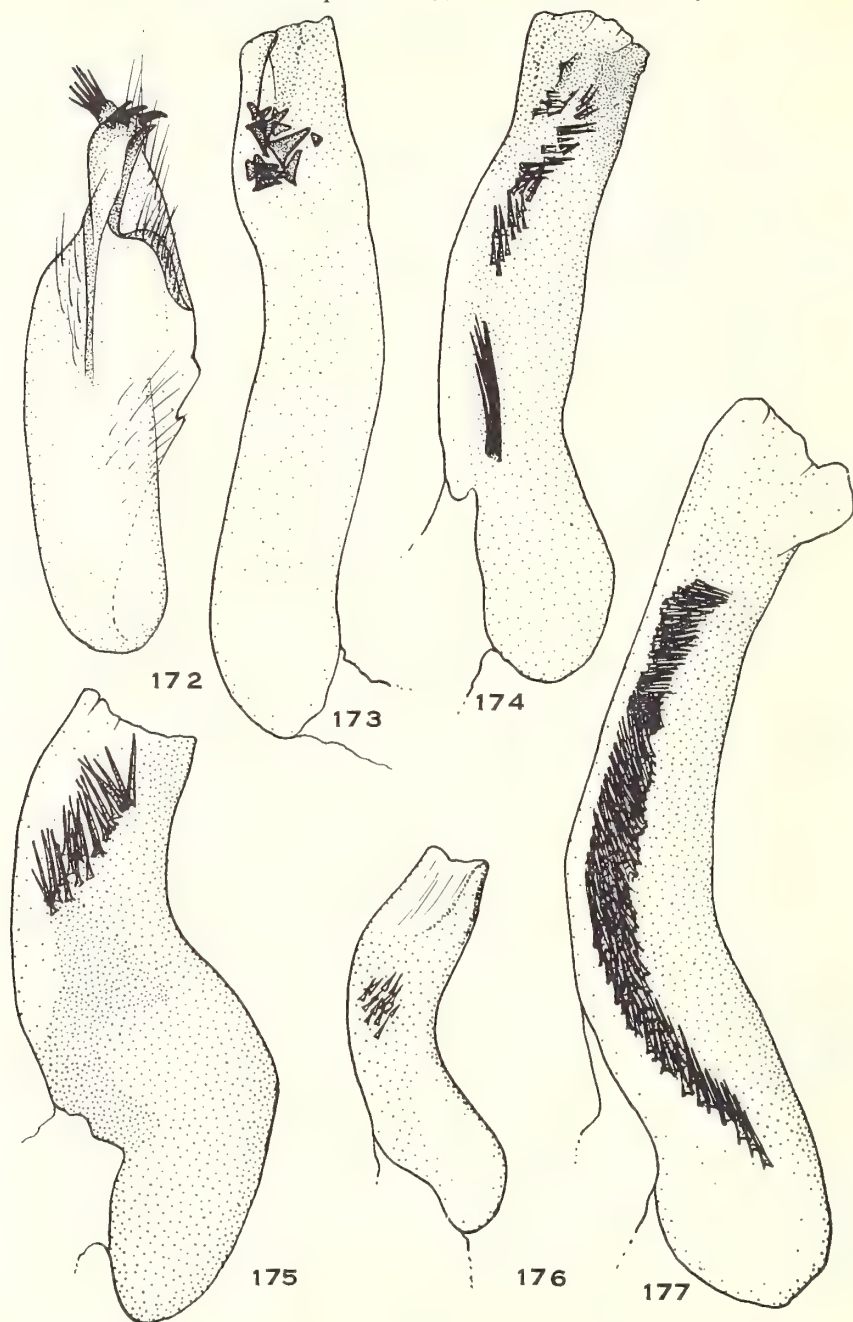


FIG.

172. *Elaeodes rufifusa* Hampson left valve ($\times 35$)
 173. *Elaeodes rufifusa* Hampson aedeagus ($\times 35$)
 174. *Dicerogastra proleuca* Hampson aedeagus ($\times 35$)
 175. *Tycomarptes inferior* Guenée aedeagus ($\times 25$)
 176. *Eucladodes oeneus* Fawcett aedeagus ($\times 30$)
 177. *Omphalestra submedianata* Hampson aedeagus ($\times 25$)

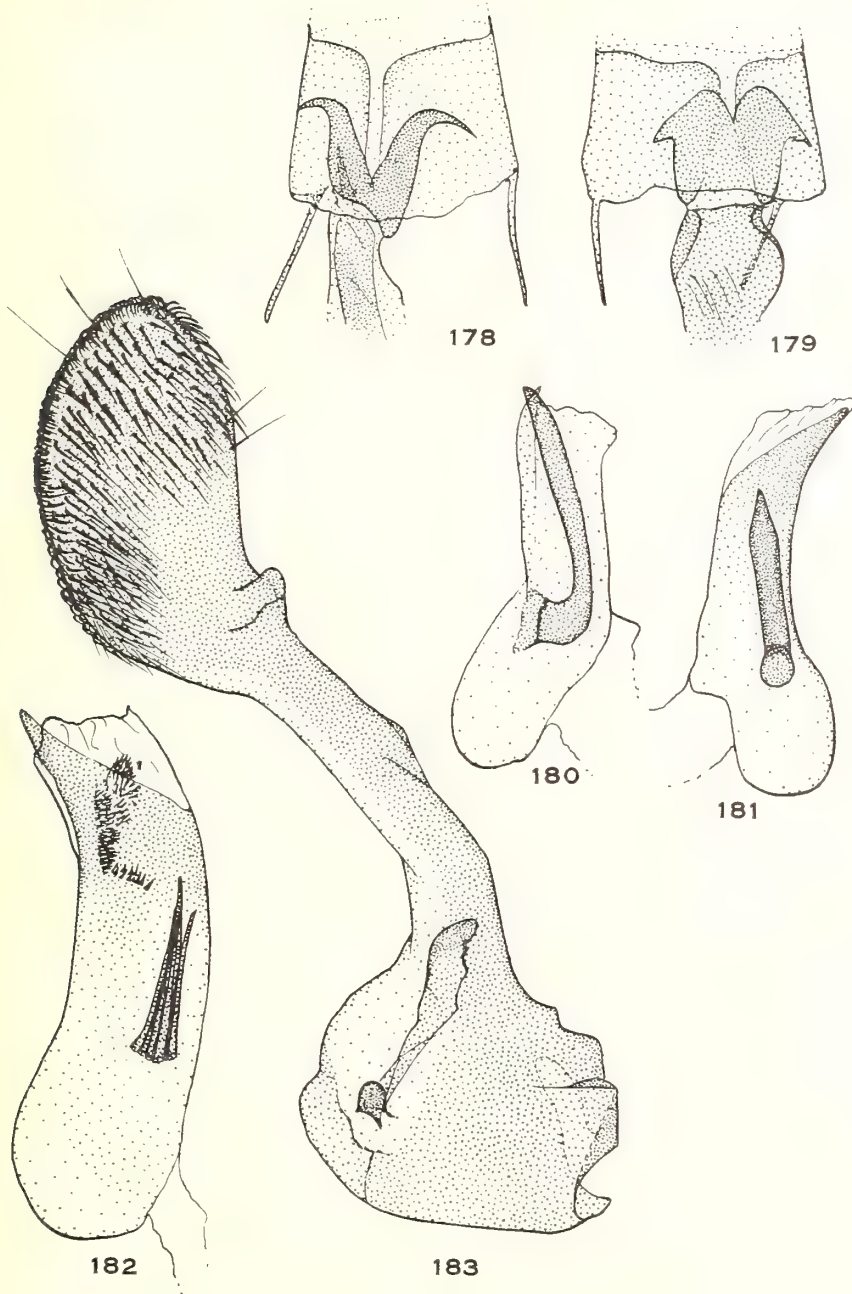


FIG.

178. *Apospasta d. dipterigidia* Hampson operculum ($\times 20$)179. *Apospasta dipterigidia fulvida* subsp.n. operculum ($\times 20$)180. *Apospasta d. dipterigidia* Hampson aedeagus ($\times 20$)

FIG.

181. *Apospasta dipterigidia fulvida* subsp.n. aedeagus ($\times 20$)182. *Apospasta jacksoni* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 20$)183. *Apospasta jacksoni* sp.n. left valve ($\times 20$)

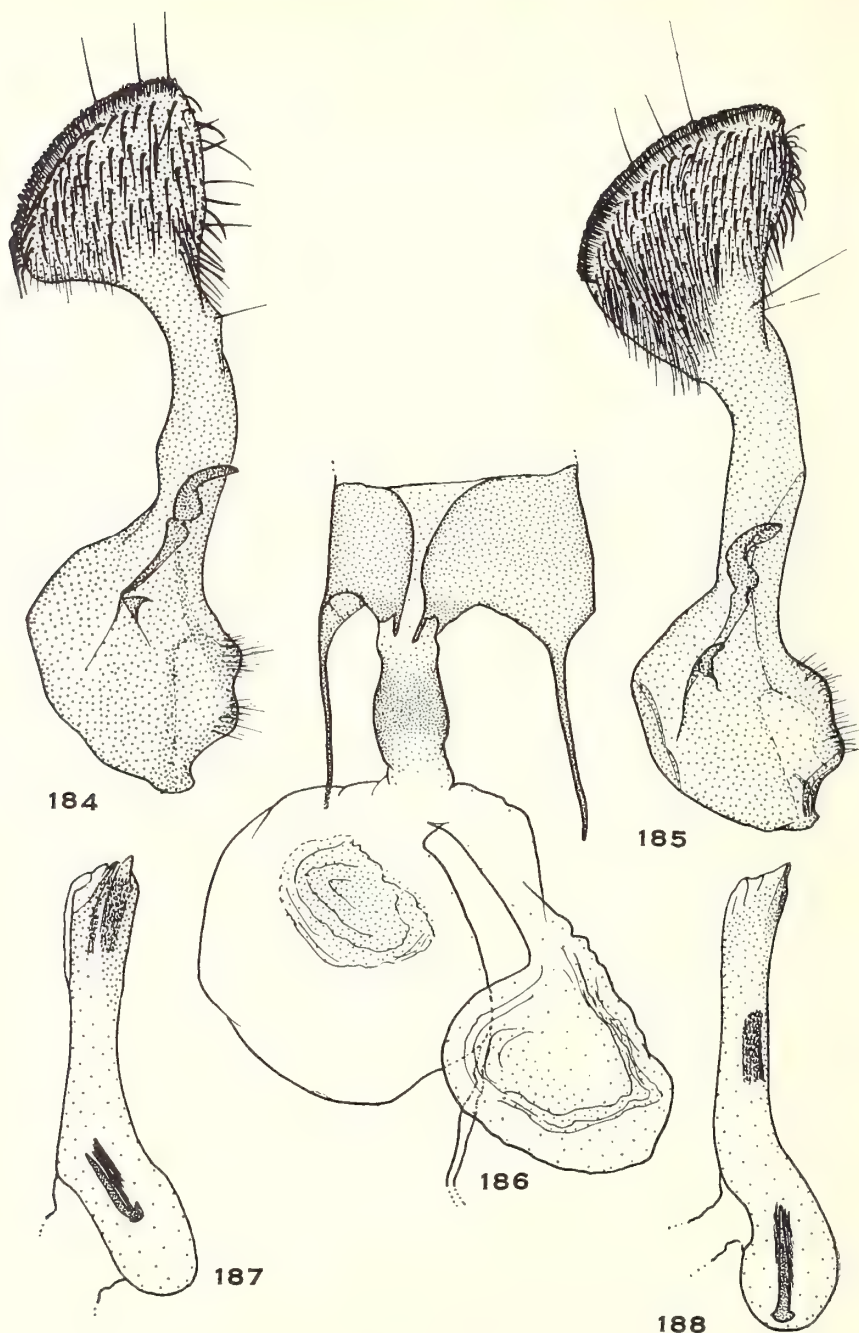


FIG.

184. *Apospasta synclera* sp.n. left valve ($\times 20$)
 185. *Apospasta kennedyi* sp.n. left valve ($\times 20$)
 186. *Apospasta kennedyi* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 20$)
 187. *Apospasta synclera* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 20$)
 188. *Apospasta kennedyi* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 20$)

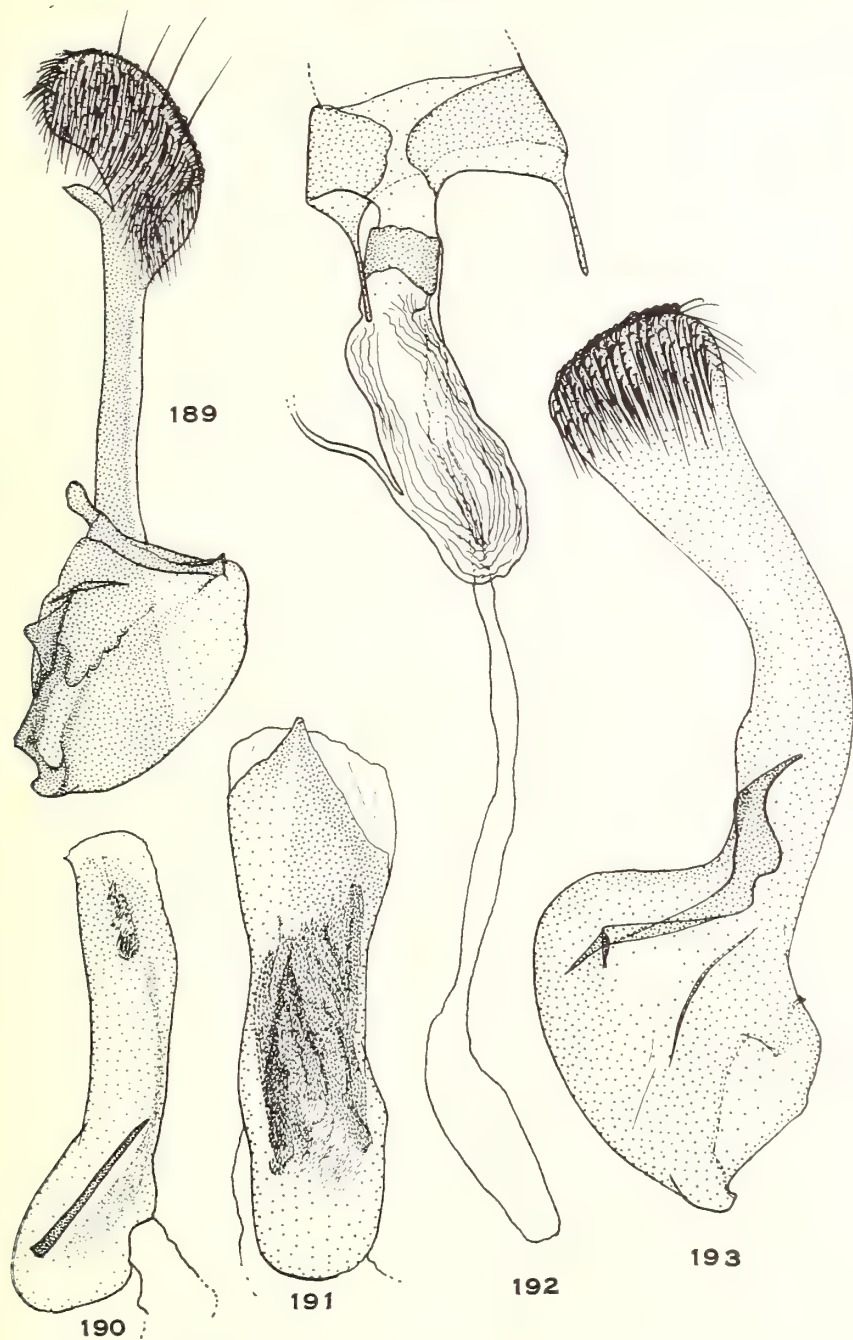


FIG.

189. *Apospasta aethalopa* sp.n. left valve ($\times 20$)
 190. *Apospasta aethalopa* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 20$)
 191. *Apospasta townsendi* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 20$)
 192. *Apospasta townsendi* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 20$)
 193. *Apospasta townsendi* sp.n. left valve ($\times 20$)

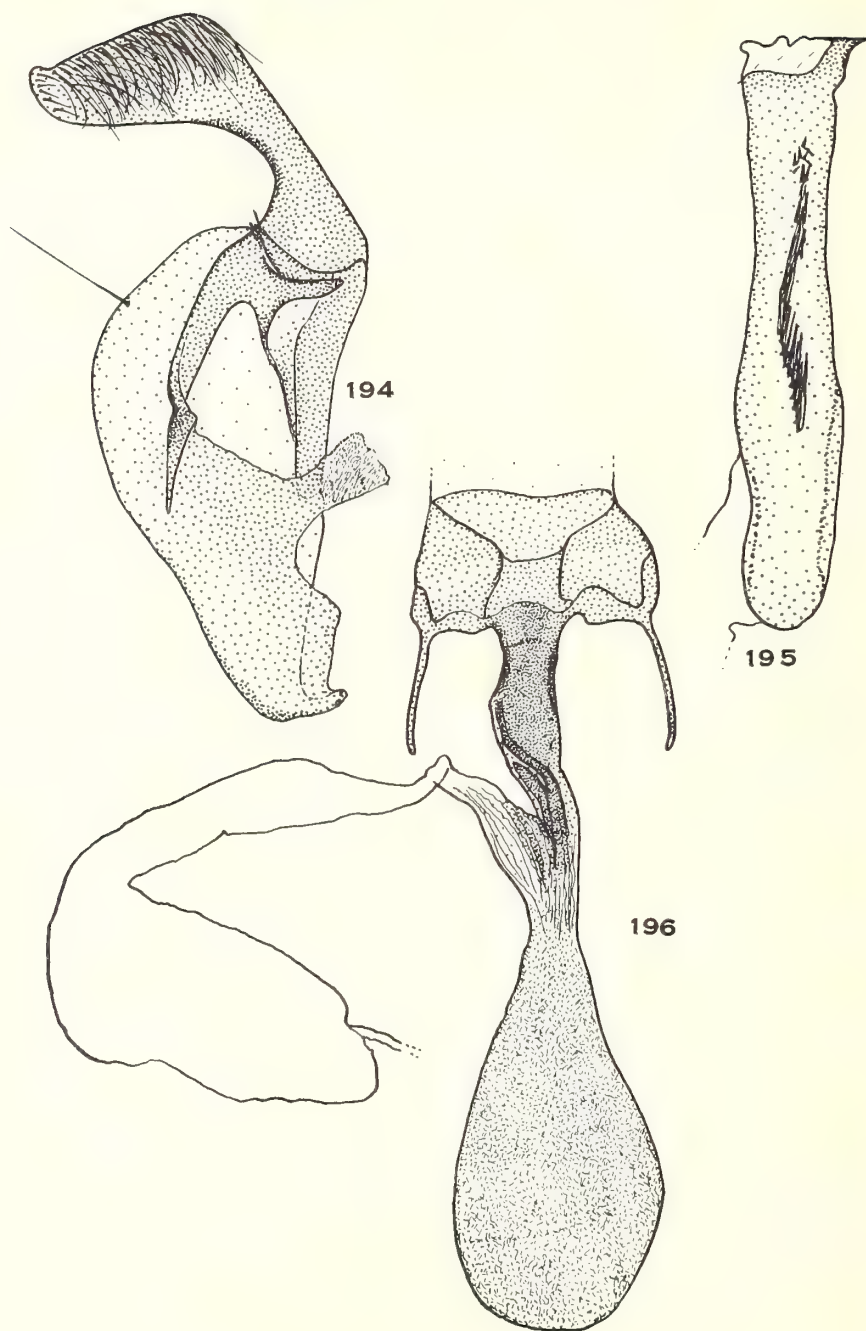


FIG.

194. *Mythemna aenictopa* sp.n. left valve ($\times 35$)195. *Mythemna aenictopa* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 35$)196. *Mythemna aenictopa* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 20$)

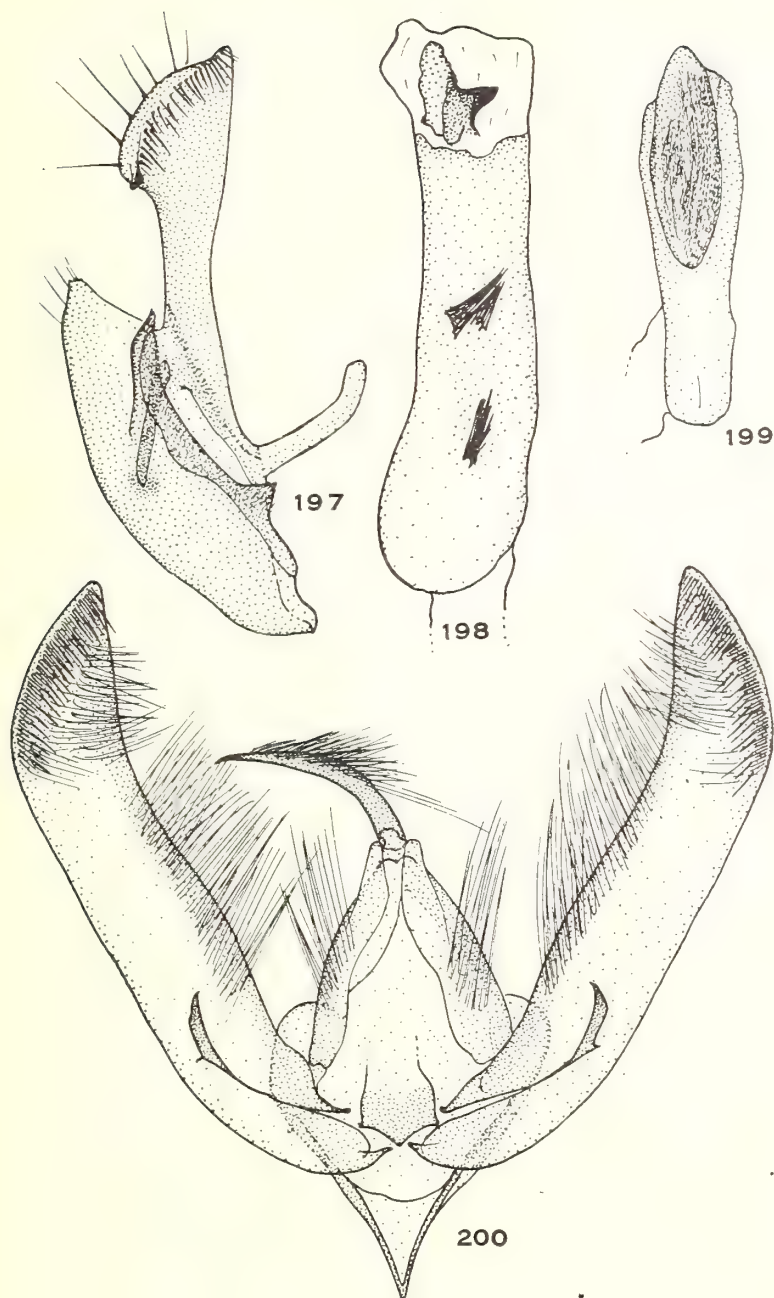


FIG.

197. *Vietteania catadela* sp.n. left valve ($\times 35$)198. *Vietteania catadela* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 35$)199. *Homonacna alpnista* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 20$)200. *Homonacna alpnista* sp.n. ♂ genitalia ($\times 20$)

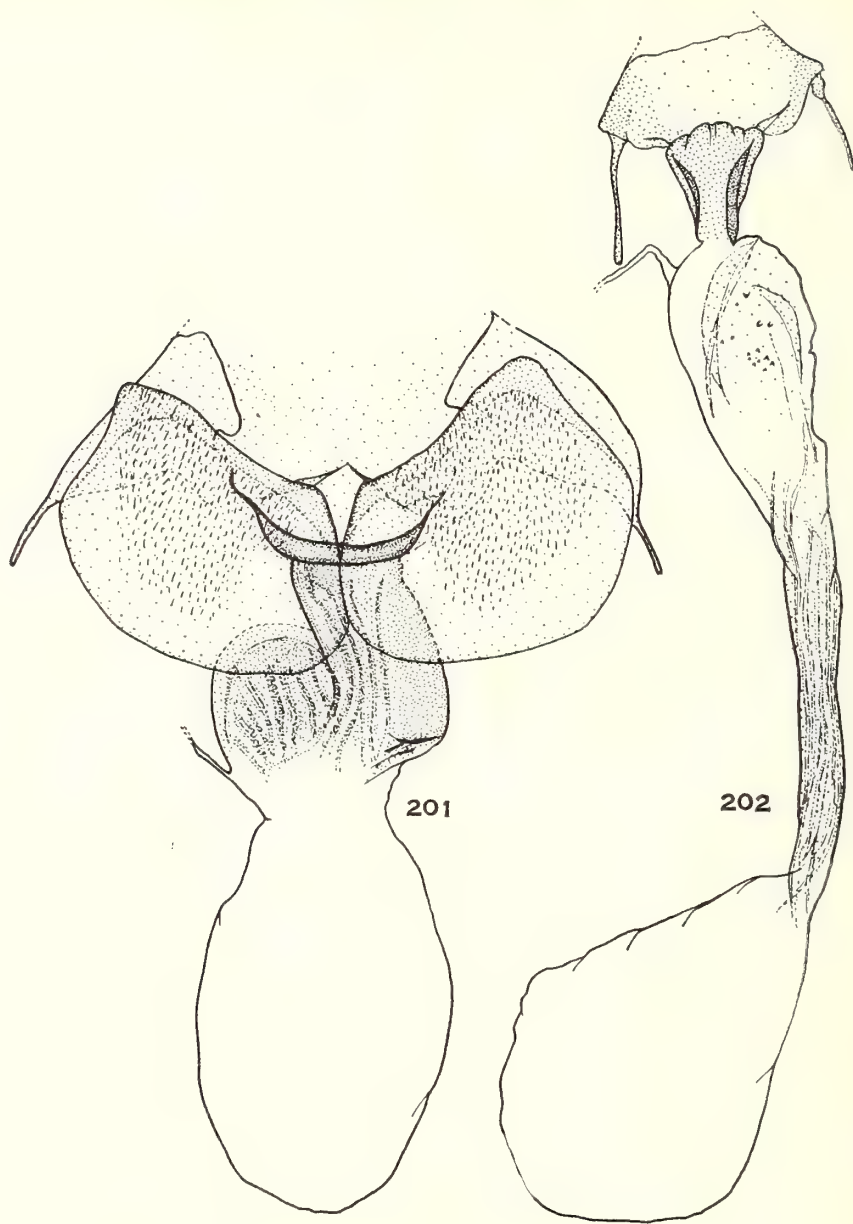


FIG.

201. *Eutamsia indistans* Guenée ♀ genitalia ($\times 20$)

202. *Homonaena alpnista* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 15$)

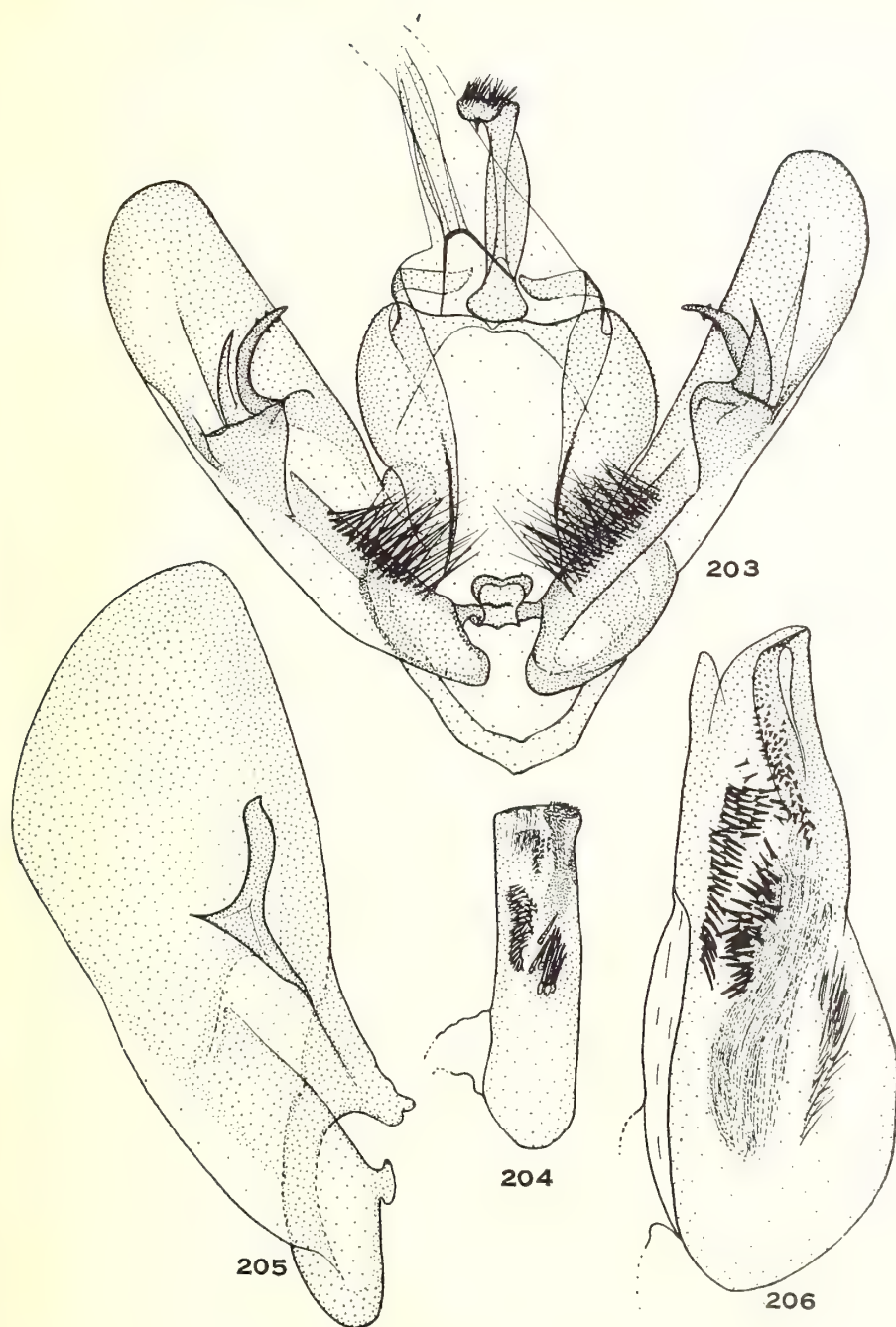


FIG.

203. *Eutamsia indistans* Guenée ♂ genitalia ($\times 20$)204. *Eutamsia indistans* Guenée aedeagus ($\times 20$)205. *Eutamsia subsagula* sp.n. left valve ($\times 30$)206. *Eutamsia subsagula* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 30$)

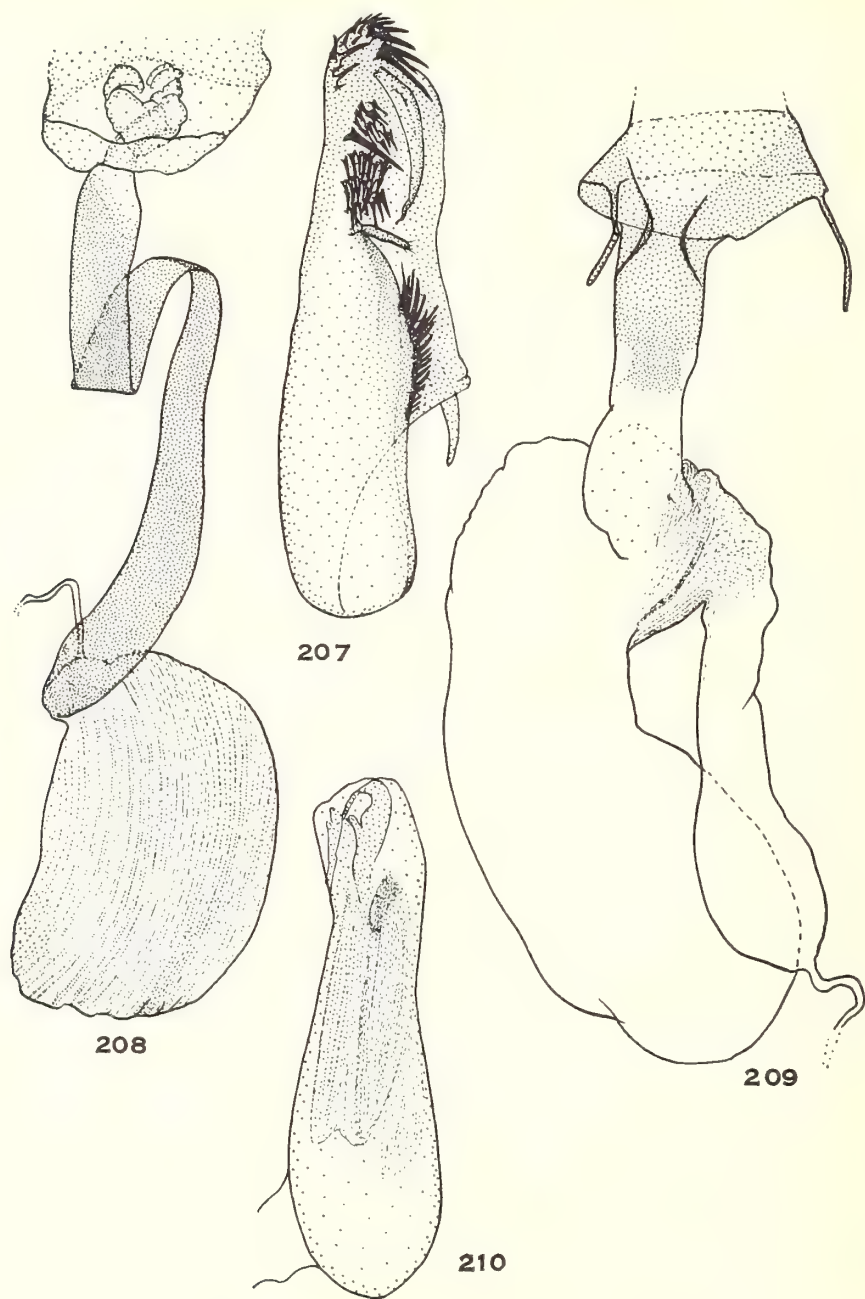


FIG.

207. *Procus pachydetis* sp.n. left valve ($\times 30$)208. *Procus ambiguella* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 15$)209. *Procus subambigua* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 18$)210. *Procus pachydetis* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 30$)

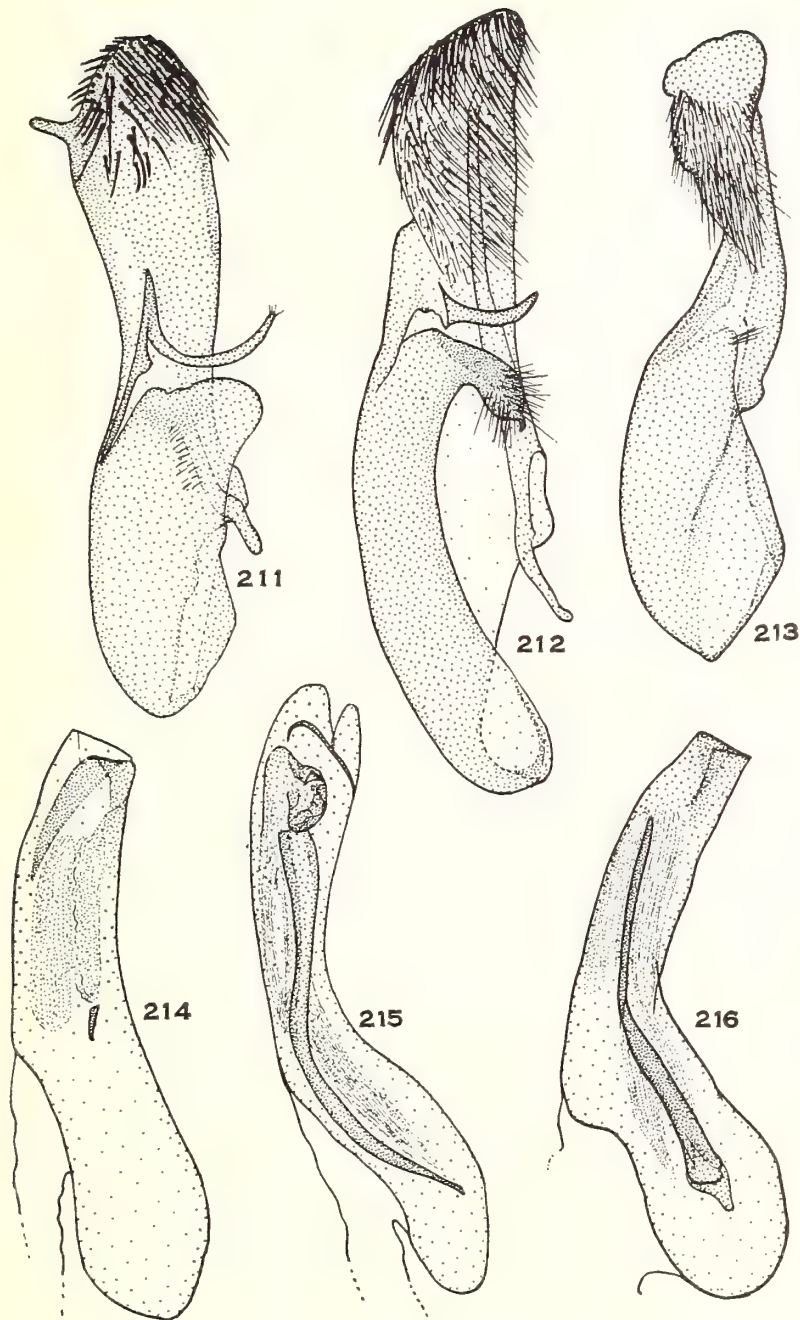


FIG.

211. *Procus decinerea* sp.n. left valve ($\times 30$)
 212. *Procus agelasta* sp.n. left valve ($\times 30$)
 213. *Procus tripunctata* sp.n. left valve ($\times 30$)

FIG.

214. *Procus decinerea* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 30$)
 215. *Procus agelasta* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 30$)
 216. *Procus tripunctata* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 30$)

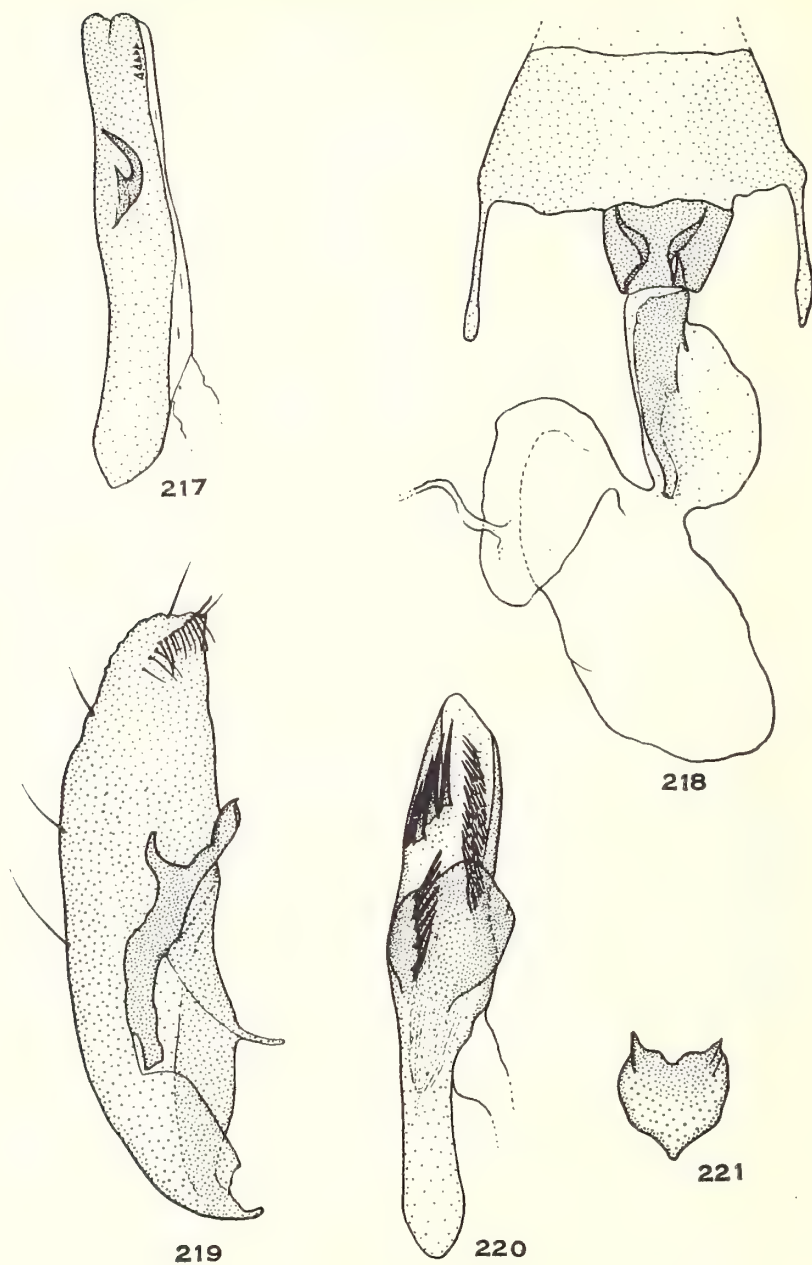


FIG.

217. *Euplexia pericalles* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 30$)
 218. *Euplexia pericalles* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 20$)
 219. *Appana furca* sp.n. left valve ($\times 35$)
 220. *Callopietria dascia* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 45$)
 221. *Appana furca* sp.n. juxta ($\times 35$)

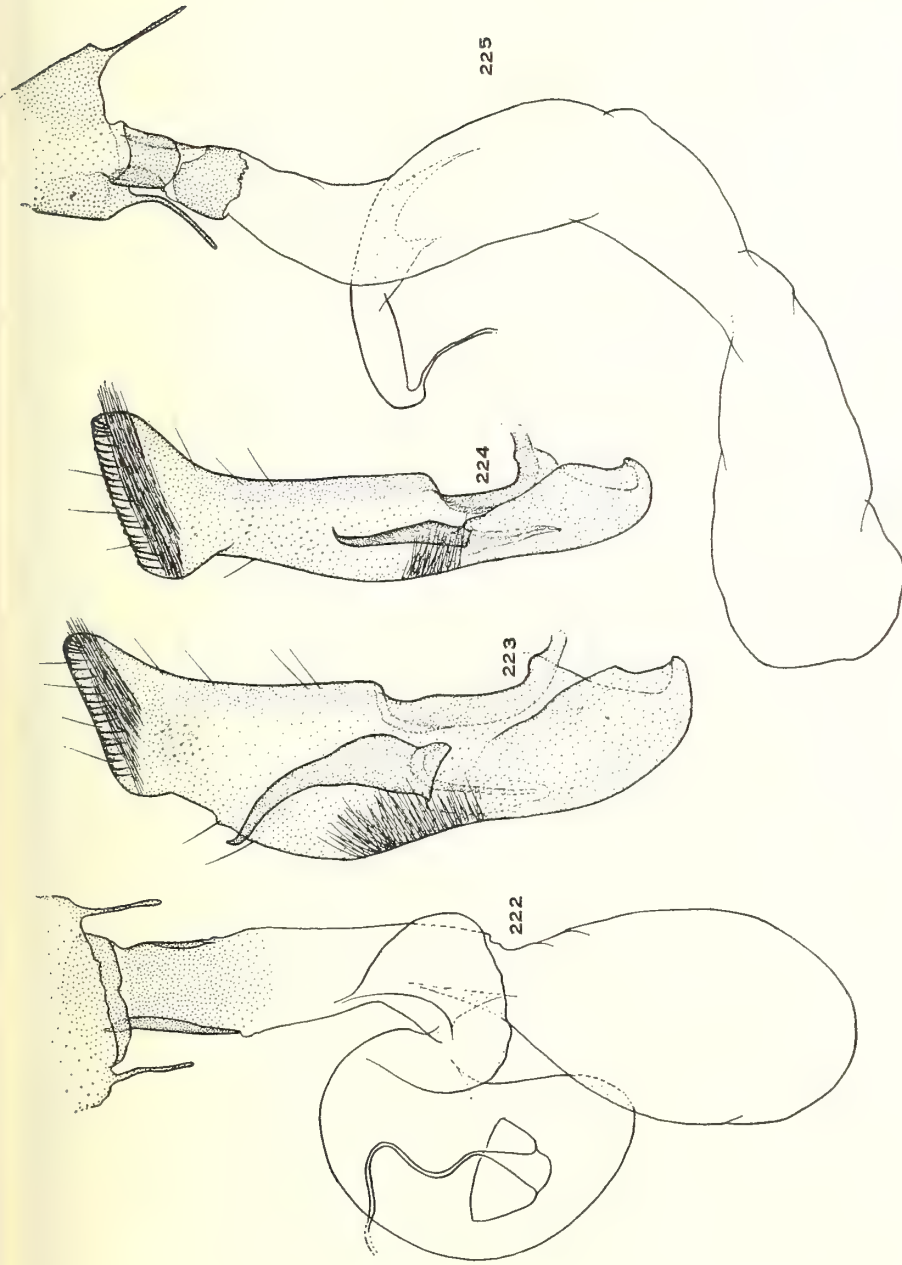


FIG.

222. *Tracheplexia schista* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 12$)
 223. *Tracheplexia schista* sp.n. left valve ($\times 20$)
 224. *Tracheplexia schista tenuiata* subsp.n. left valve ($\times 20$)
 225. *Appana furca* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 12$)

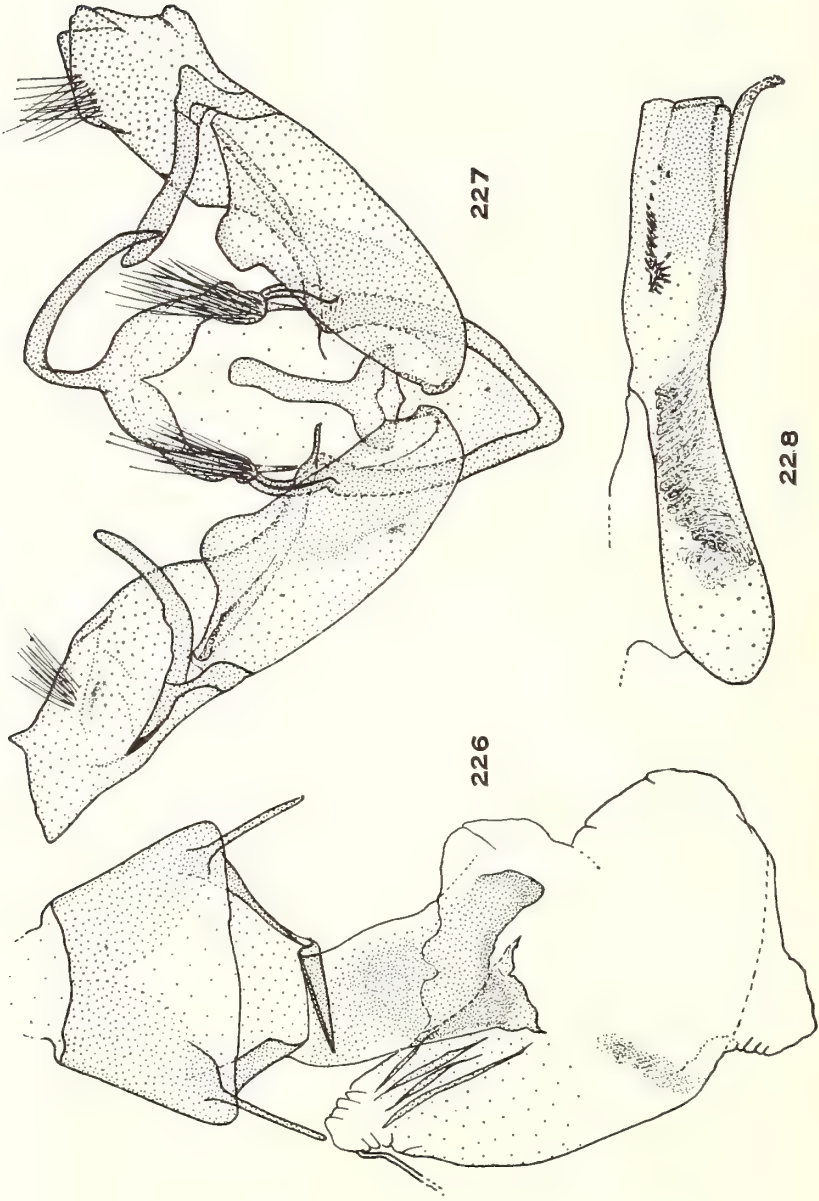


FIG.
 226. *Paradrina signa* sp.n. ♀ genitalia (× 28)
 227. *Paradrina signa* sp.n. ♂ genitalia (× 25)
 228. *Paradrina signa* sp.n. aedeagus (× 35)

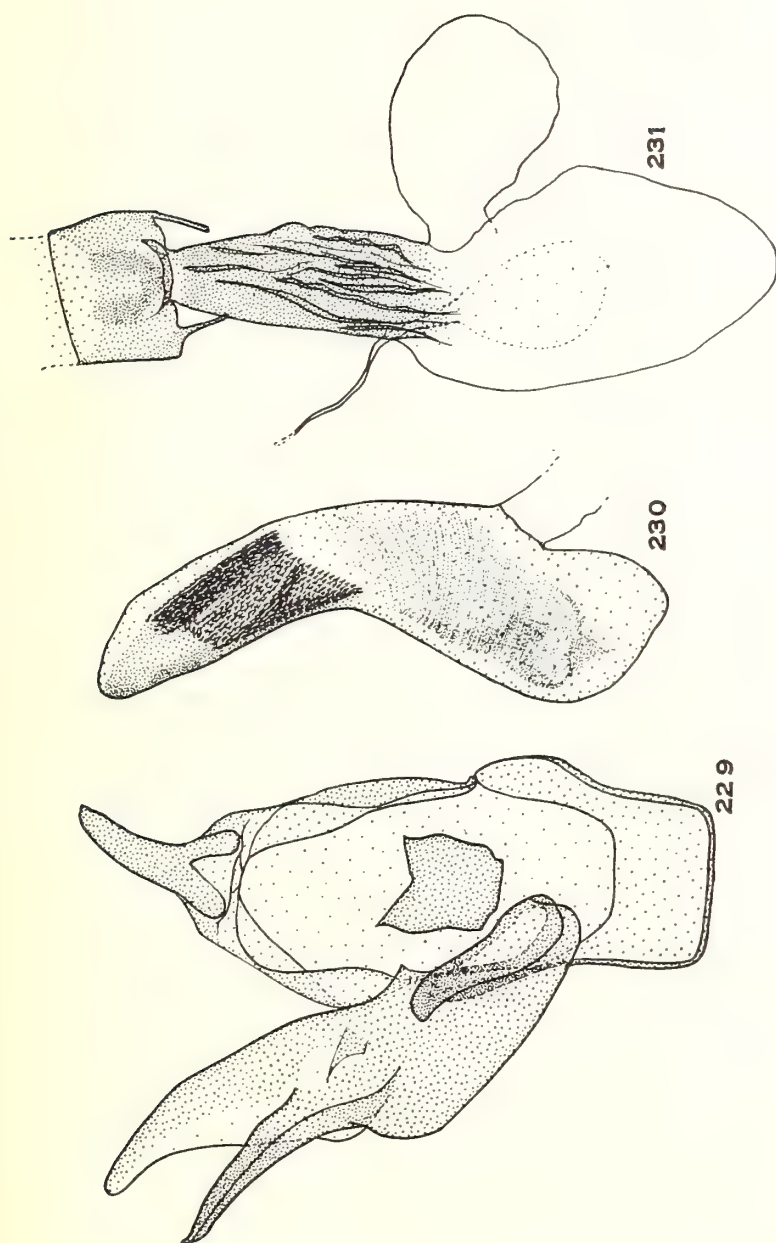


FIG.
 229. *Ethiopica acrothecta* sp.n. ♂ genitalia ($\times 40$)
 230. *Ethiopica acrothecta* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 40$)
 231. *Ethiopica acrothecta* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 25$)

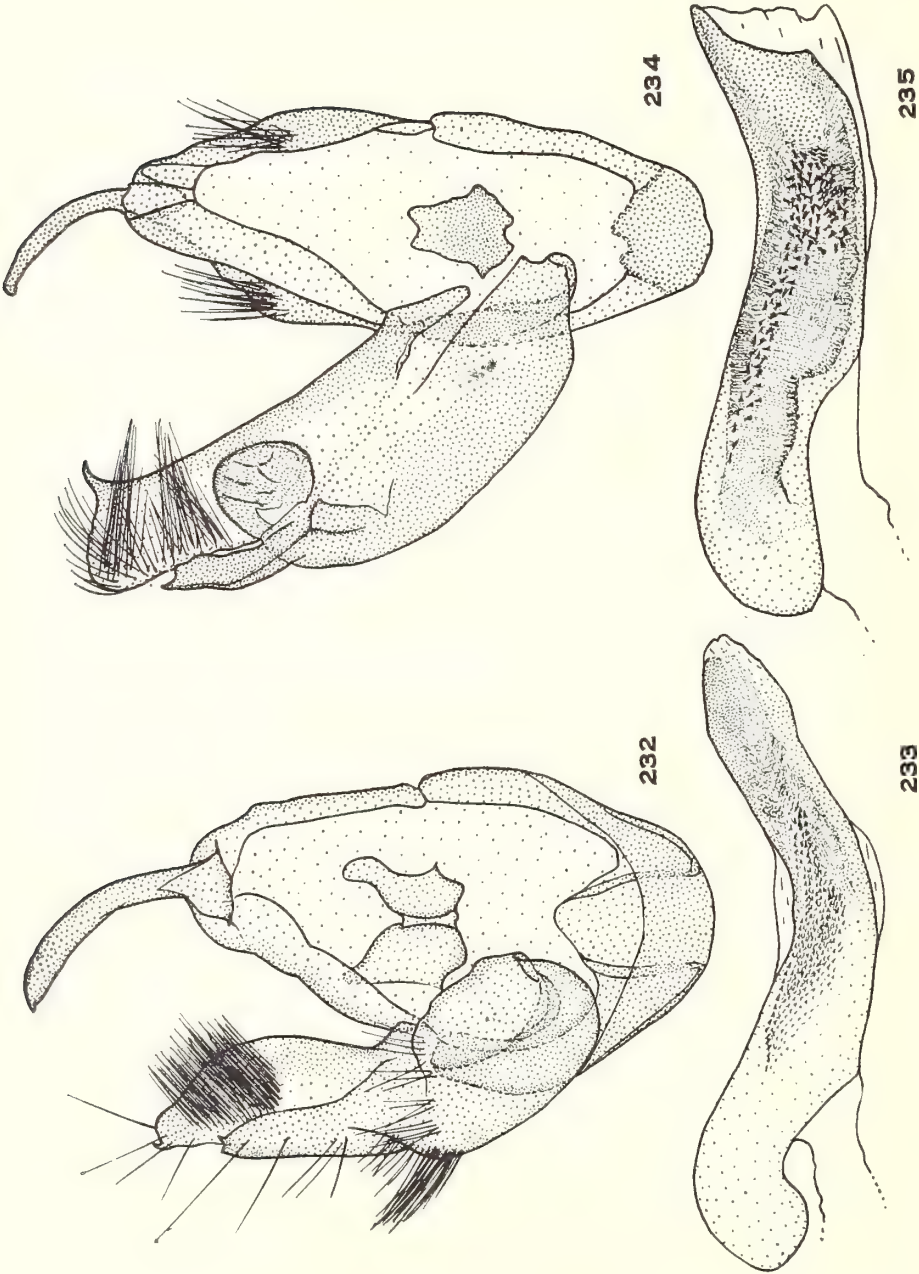


FIG.
232. *Ethiopia eclecta* sp.n. ♂ genitalia (× 50)
233. *Ethiopia eclecta* sp.n. aedeagus (× 50)
234. *Ethiopia glaucocroa* sp.n. ♂ genitalia (× 50)
235. *Ethiopia glaucocroa* sp.n. aedeagus (× 50)

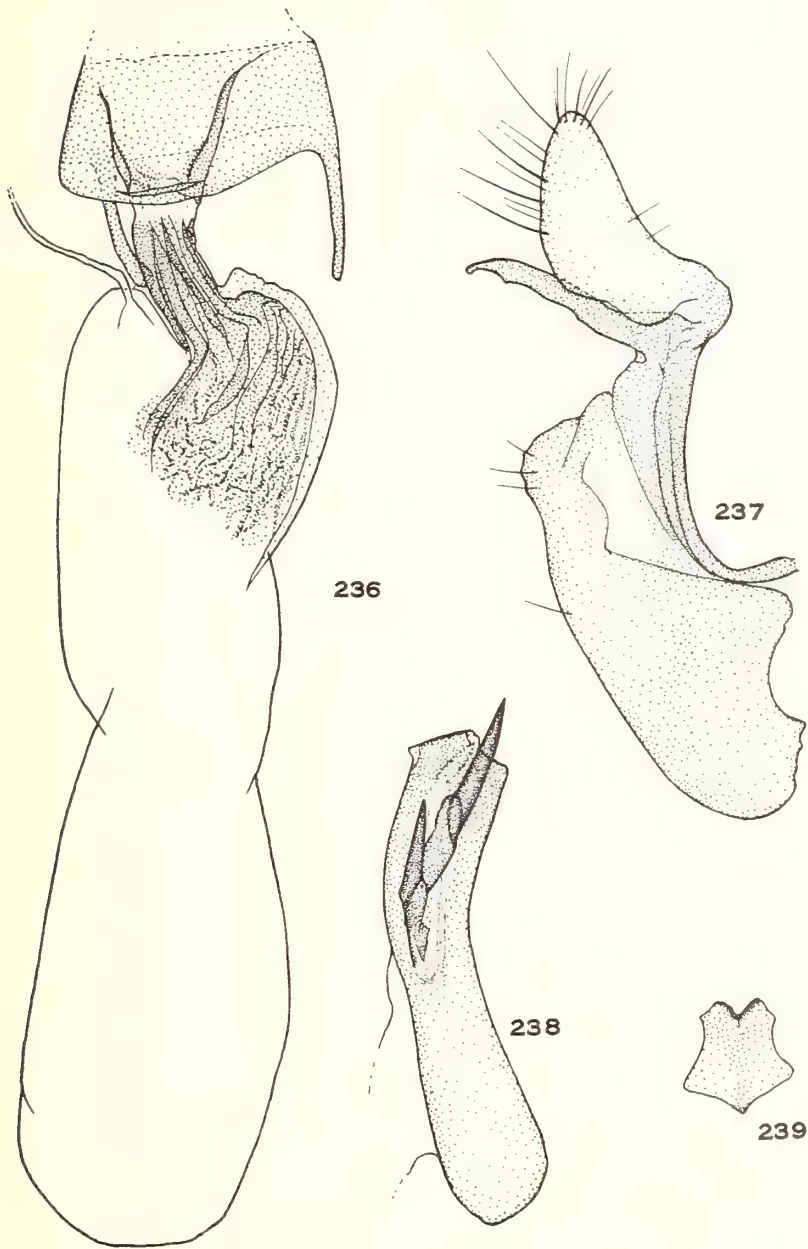


FIG.

236. *Hygrostola homomunda* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 15$)237. *Hygrostola homomunda* sp.n. left valve ($\times 20$)238. *Hygrostola homomunda* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 20$)239. *Hygrostola homomunda* sp.n. juxta ($\times 20$)

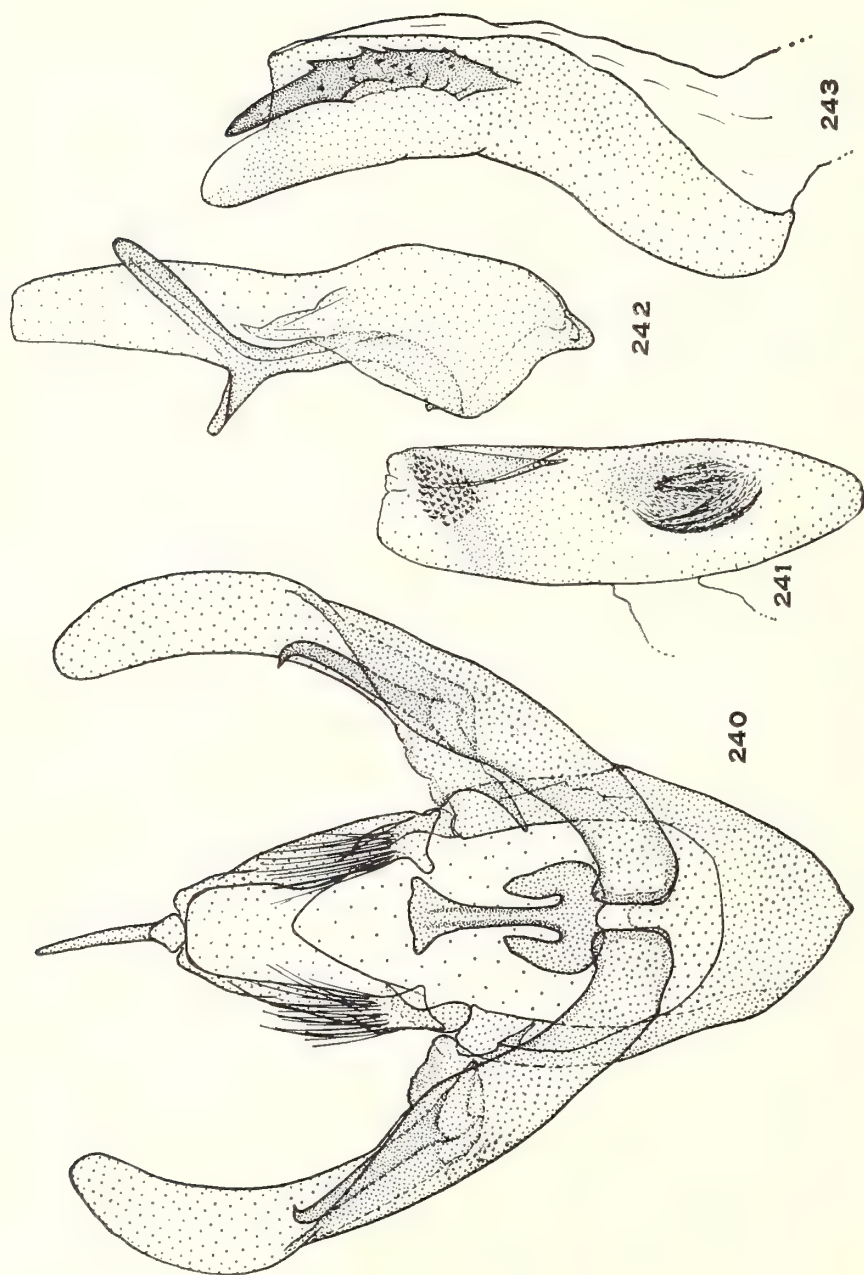


FIG.
 240. *Plusiophaes argosticta* sp.n. ♂ genitalia ($\times 20$)
 241. *Plusiophaes argosticta* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 25$)
 242. *Sciomesa nyei* sp.n. left valve ($\times 35$)
 243. *Sciomesa nyei* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 35$)

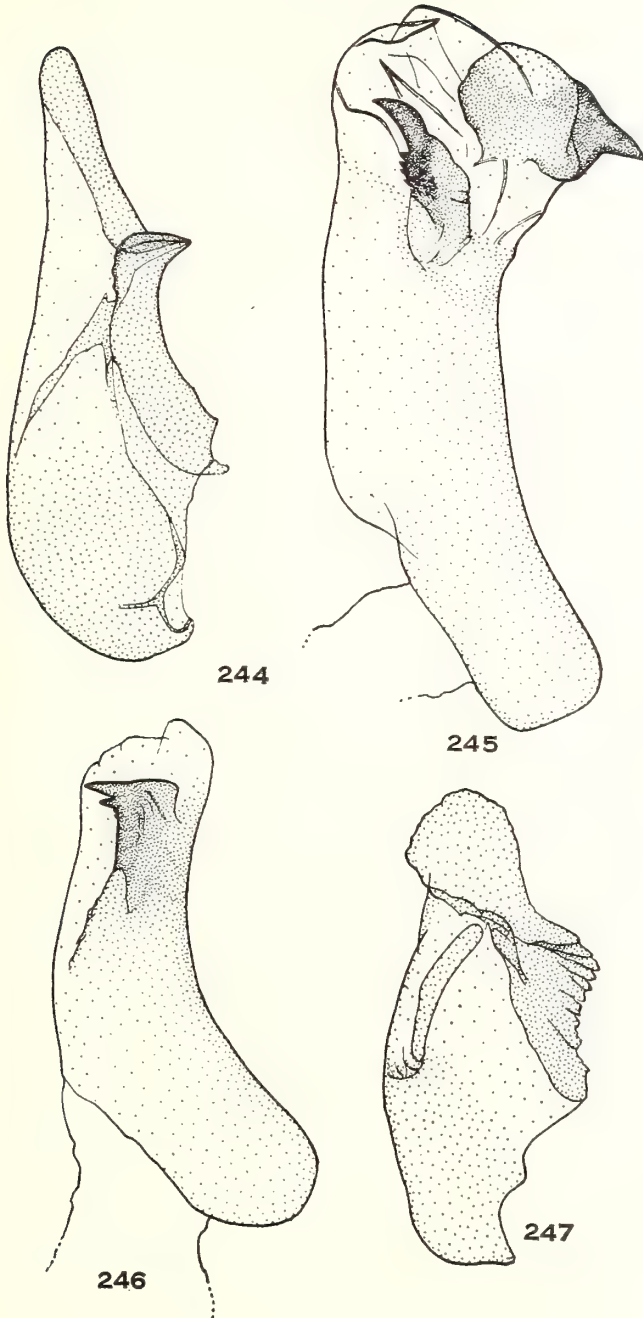


FIG.

244. *Sciomesa venata* sp.n. left valve ($\times 50$)245. *Sciomesa venata* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 35$)246. *Sciomesa cyclophora* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 35$)247. *Sciomesa cyclophora* sp.n. left valve ($\times 35$)

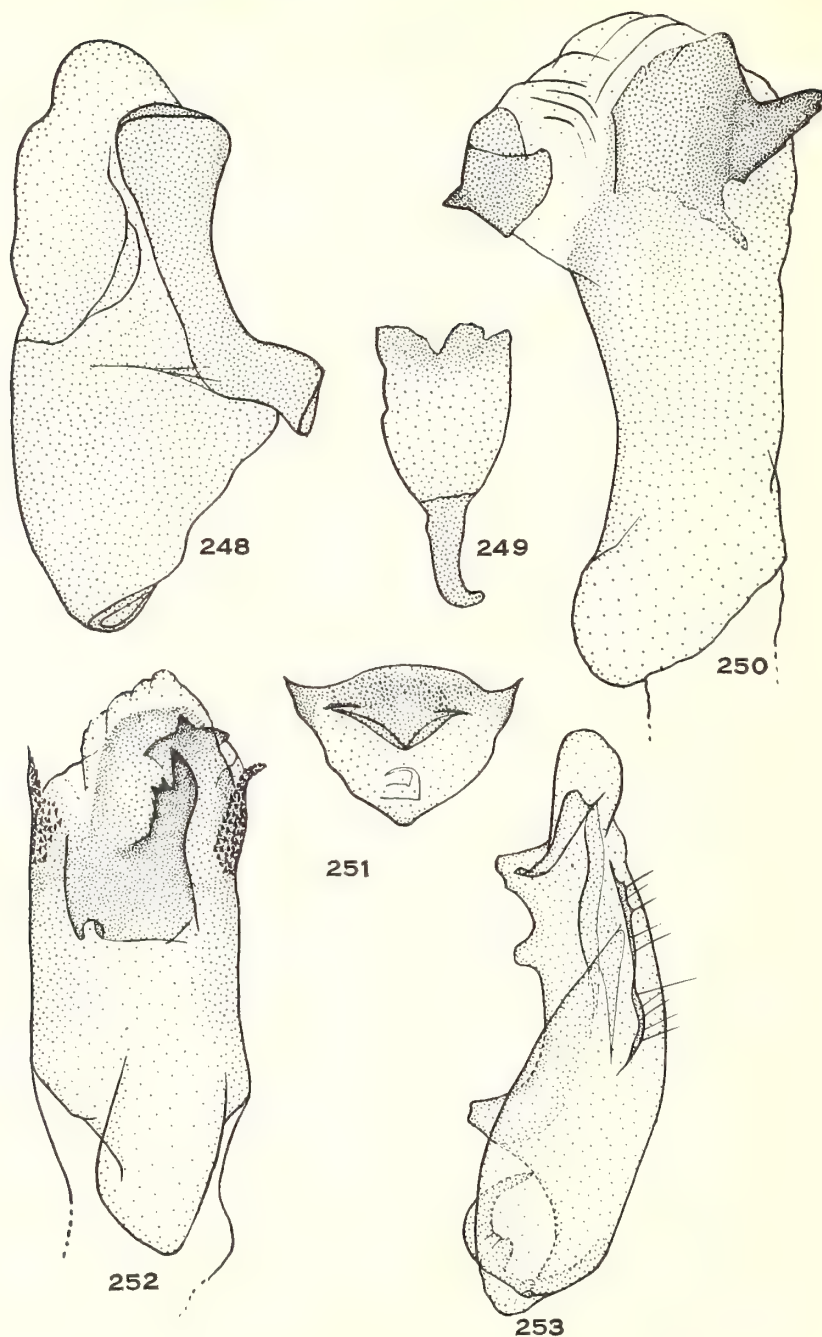


FIG.

248. *Sciomesa piscator* sp.n. left valve ($\times 40$)249. *Sciomesa piscator* sp.n. juxta ($\times 40$)250. *Sciomesa piscator* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 40$)

FIG.

251. *Sciomesa argocyma* sp.n. juxta ($\times 40$)252. *Sciomesa argocyma* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 40$)253. *Sciomesa argocyma* sp.n. right valve ($\times 40$)

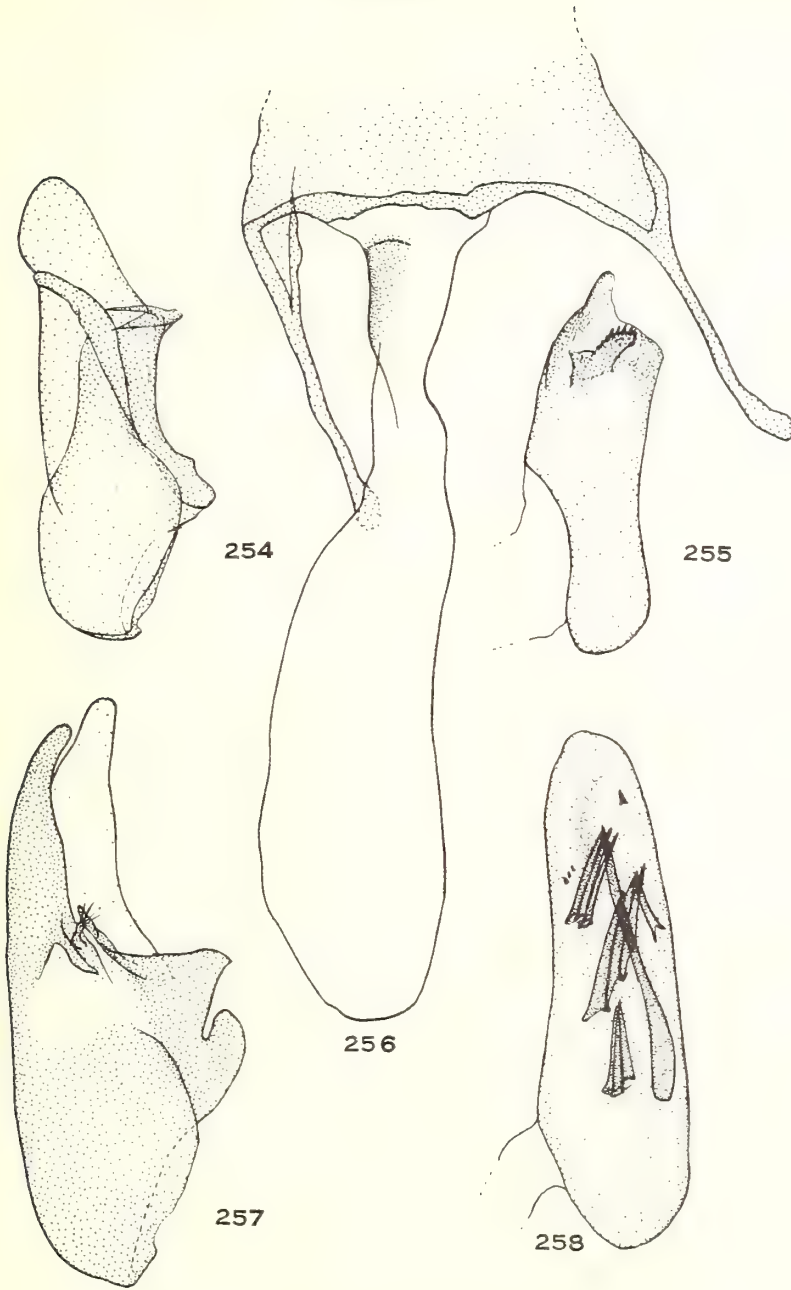


FIG.

254. *Sesamia mesosticha* sp.n. left valve ($\times 45$)255. *Sesamia mesosticha* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 45$)256. *Sesamia mesosticha* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 35$)257. *Sesamia sciagrapha* sp.n. left valve ($\times 35$)258. *Sesamia sciagrapha* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 35$)

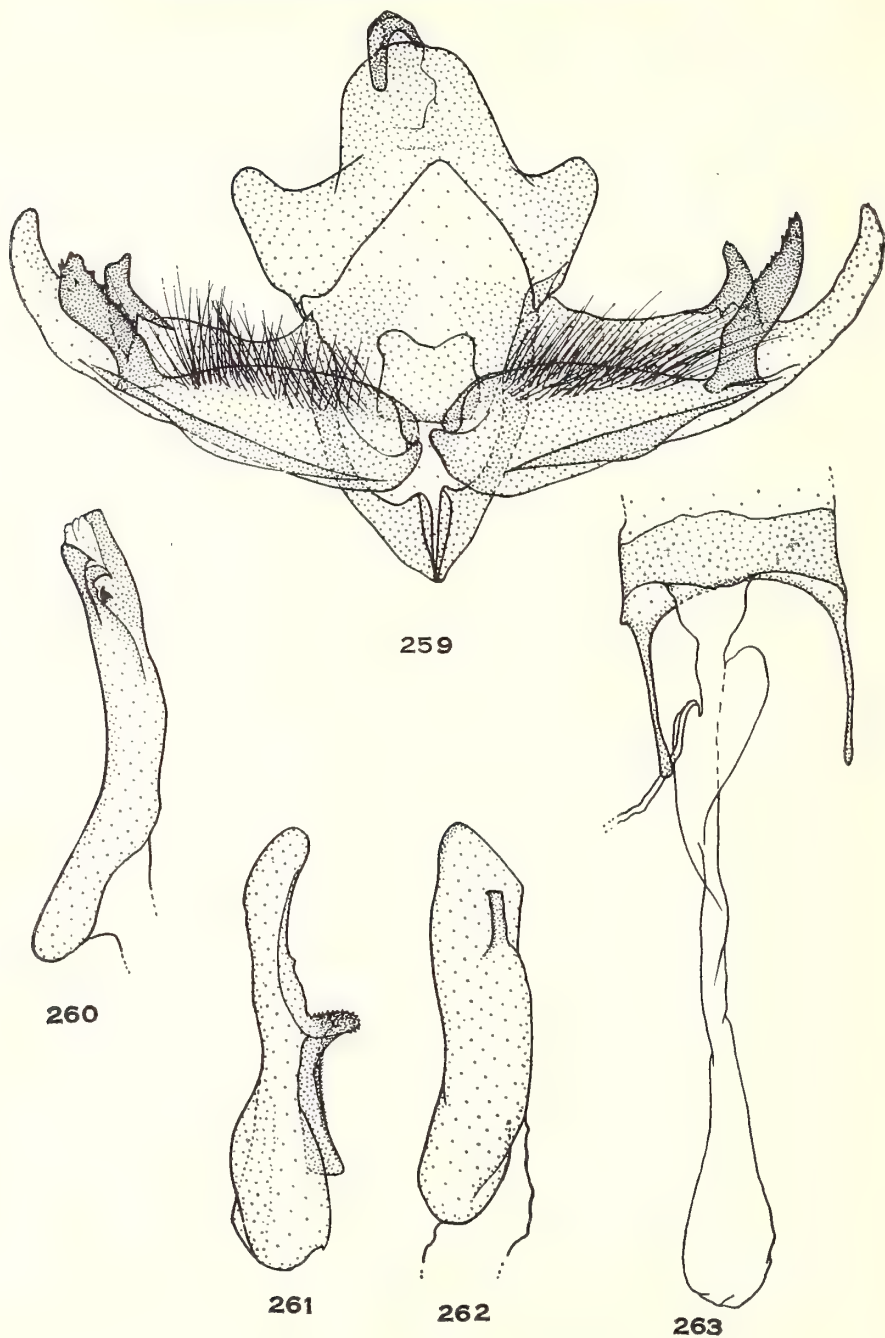


FIG.

259. *Manga belophora* sp.n. ♂ genitalia ($\times 20$)260. *Manga belophora* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 25$)261. *Sesamia plagiographa* sp.n. left valve ($\times 45$)262. *Sesamia plagiographa* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 45$)263. *Sesamia plagiographa* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 20$)

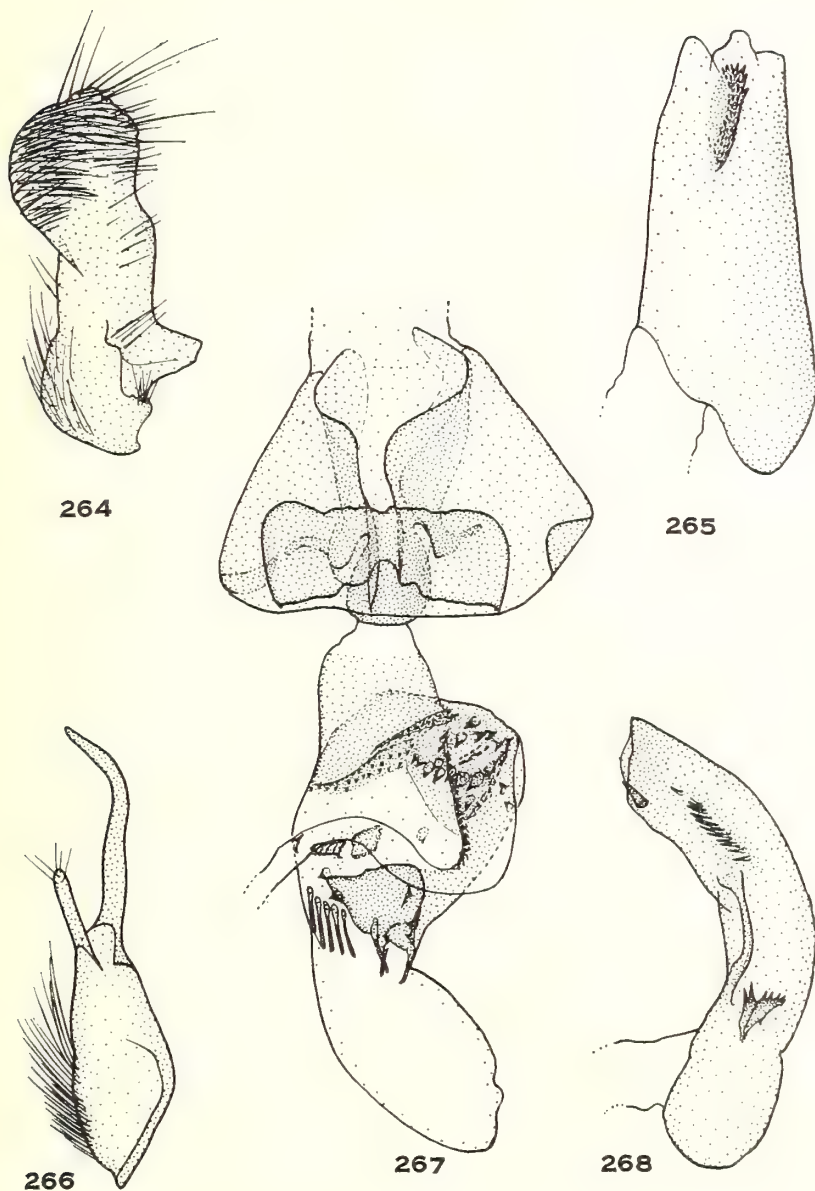


FIG.

264. *Acrapex syscia* sp.n. left valve ($\times 50$)
 265. *Acrapex syscia* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 50$)
 266. *Holocryptis neavei* sp.n. left valve ($\times 40$)
 267. *Holocryptis neavei* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 40$)
 268. *Holocryptis neavei* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 40$)

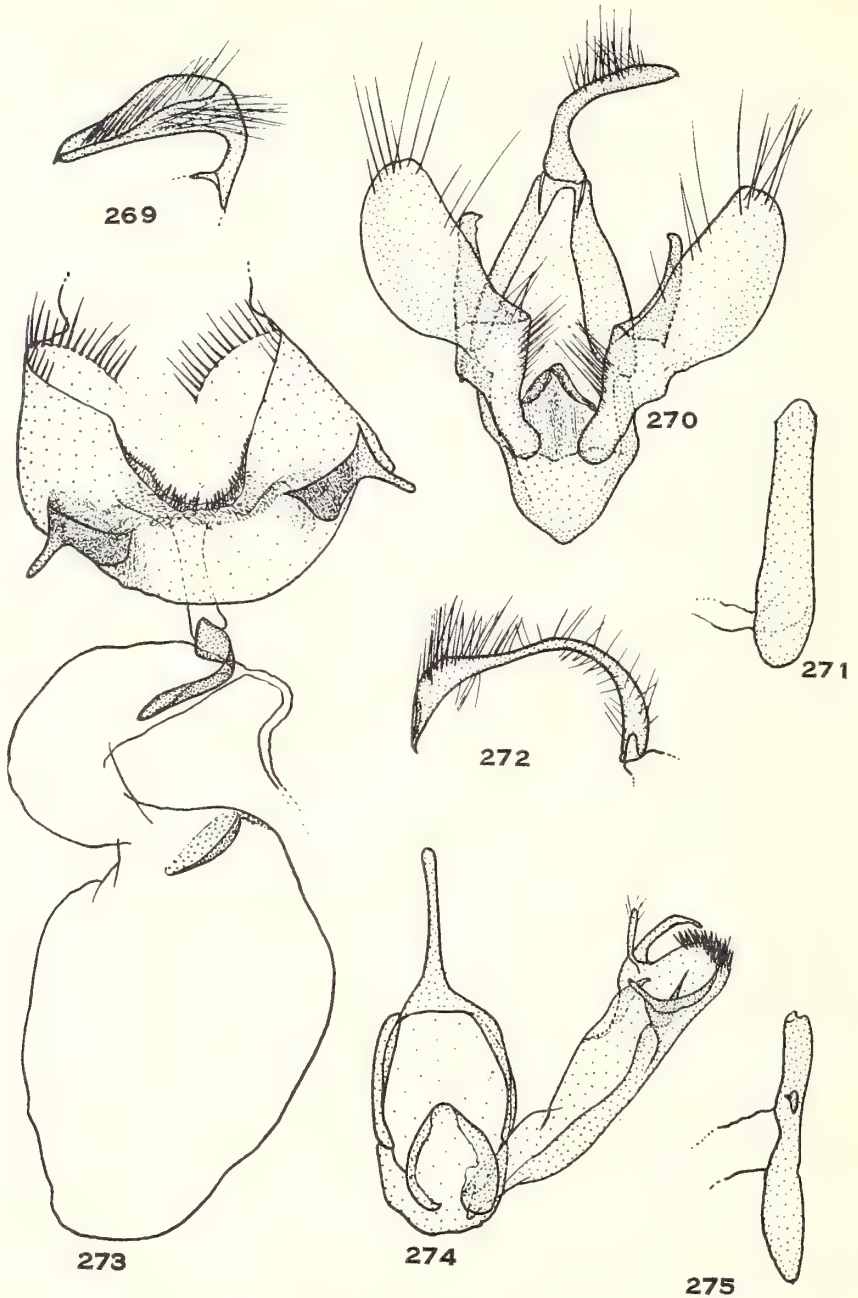


FIG.

269. *Cerynea limbobrunnea* sp.n. uncus ($\times 40$)
 270. *Cerynea nigropuncta* sp.n. ♂ genitalia ($\times 40$)
 271. *Cerynea nigropuncta* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 40$)
 272. *Cerynea thermesialis* Walker uncus ($\times 40$)
 273. *Cerynea limbobrunnea* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 40$)

FIG.

274. *Pseudcraspedia prosticta ethiopica* subsp.n. ♂ genitalia ($\times 40$)
 275. *Pseudcraspedia prosticta ethiopica* subsp.n. ($\times 40$) aedeagus

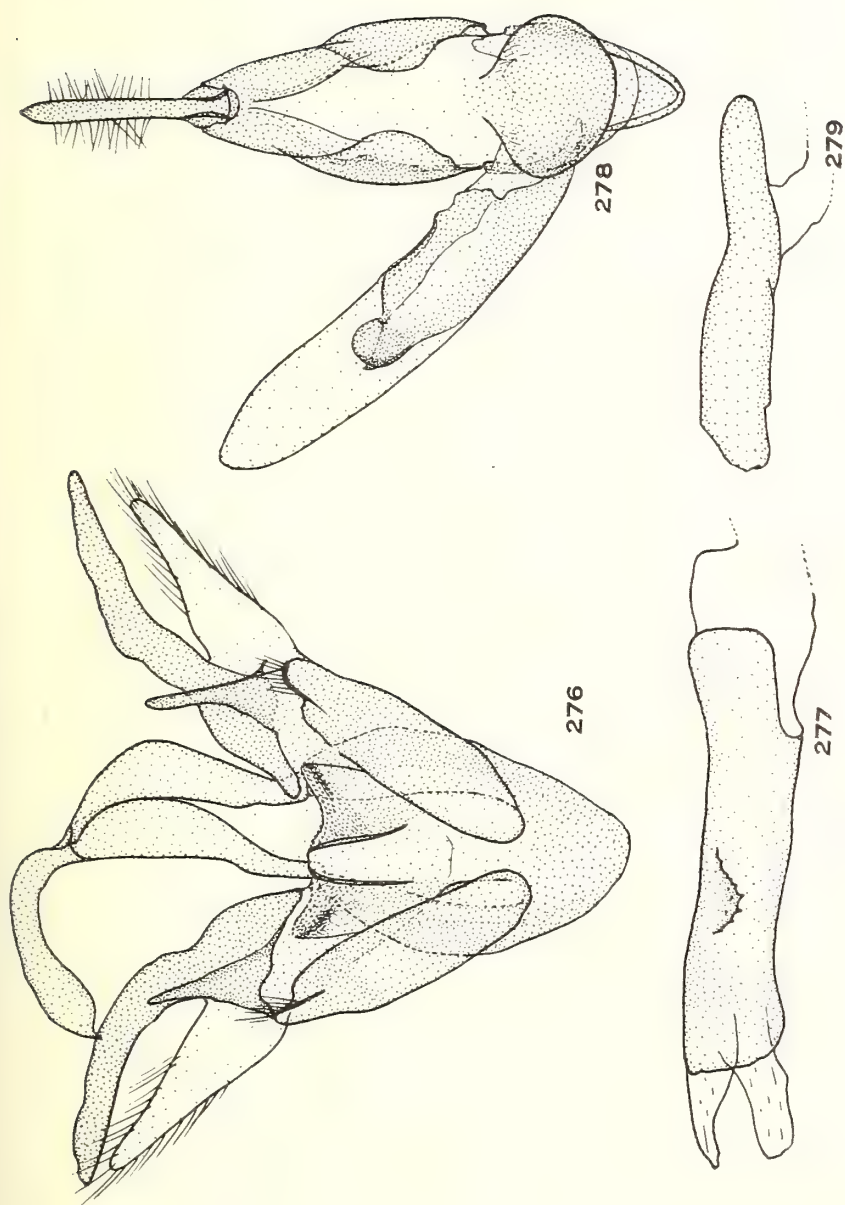


FIG.

276. *Gorgathia odontota* sp.n. ♂ genitalia ($\times 40$)
 277. *Gorgathia odontota* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 40$)
 278. *Eublemma dyscapnia* sp.n. ♂ genitalia ($\times 35$)
 279. *Eublemma dyscapnia* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 35$)

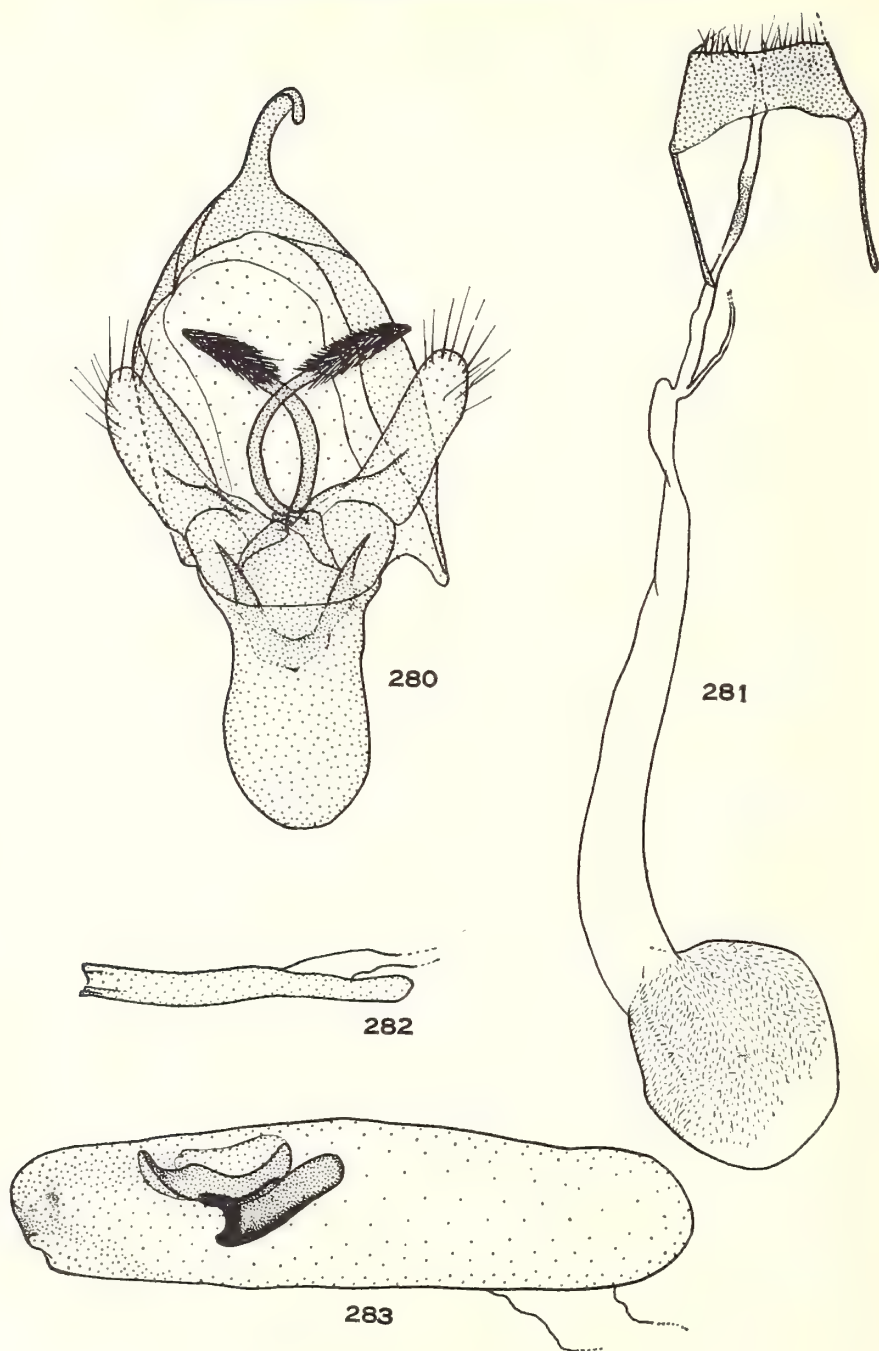


FIG.

280. *Pardasena atmocyma* sp.n. ♂ genitalia ($\times 35$)281. *Pardasena atmocyma* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 15$)282. *Pardasena atmocyma* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 35$)283. *Tegena aprepta* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 40$)

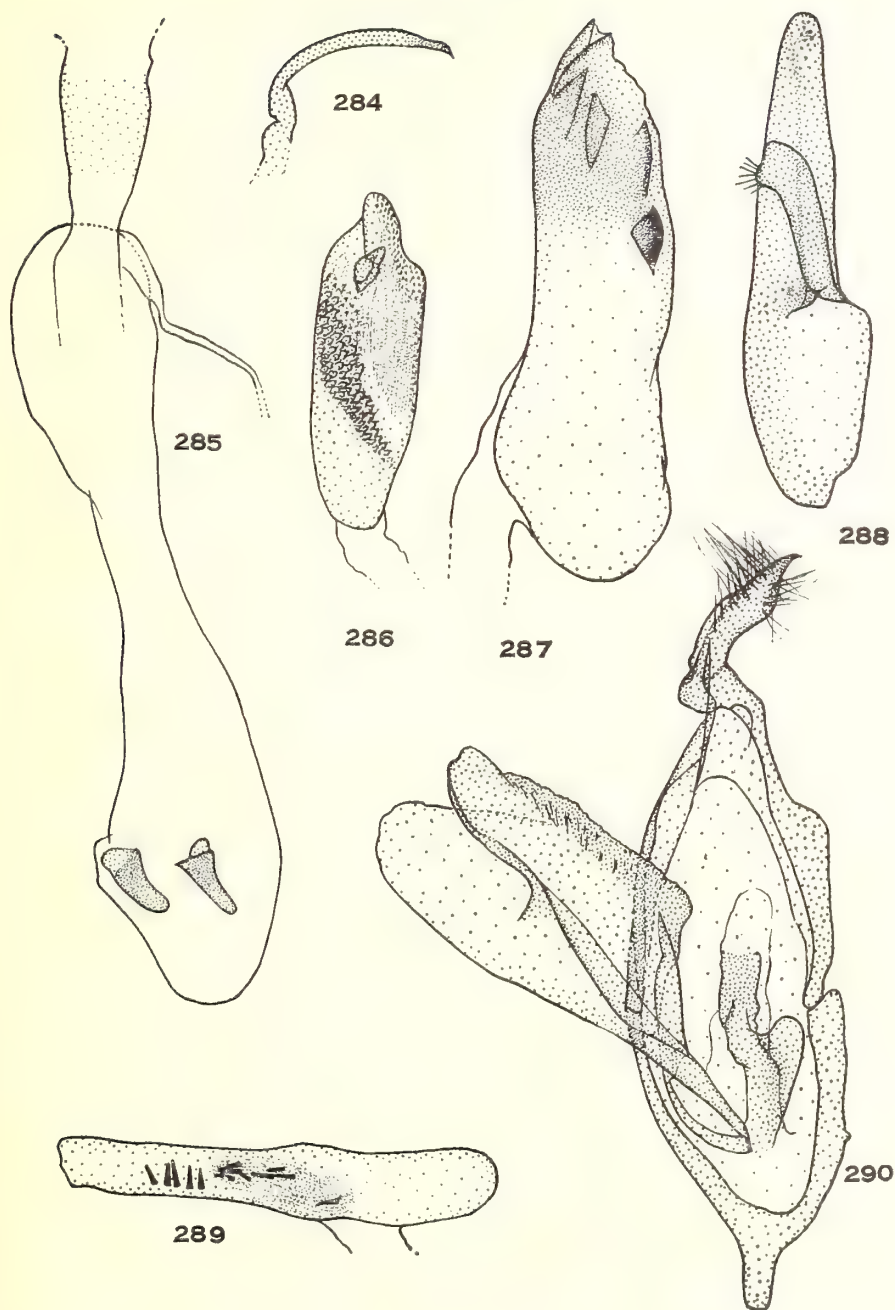


FIG.

284. *Rivula catadela* sp.n. uncus ($\times 40$)
 285. *Rivula catadela* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 35$)
 286. *Rivula catadela* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 40$)
 287. *Maxera bathyscia* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 4c$)

FIG.

288. *Maxera bathyscia* sp.n. left valve (40)
 289. *Marcipa holmi* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 24$)
 290. *Marcipa holmi* sp.n. ♂ genitalia ($\times 24$)

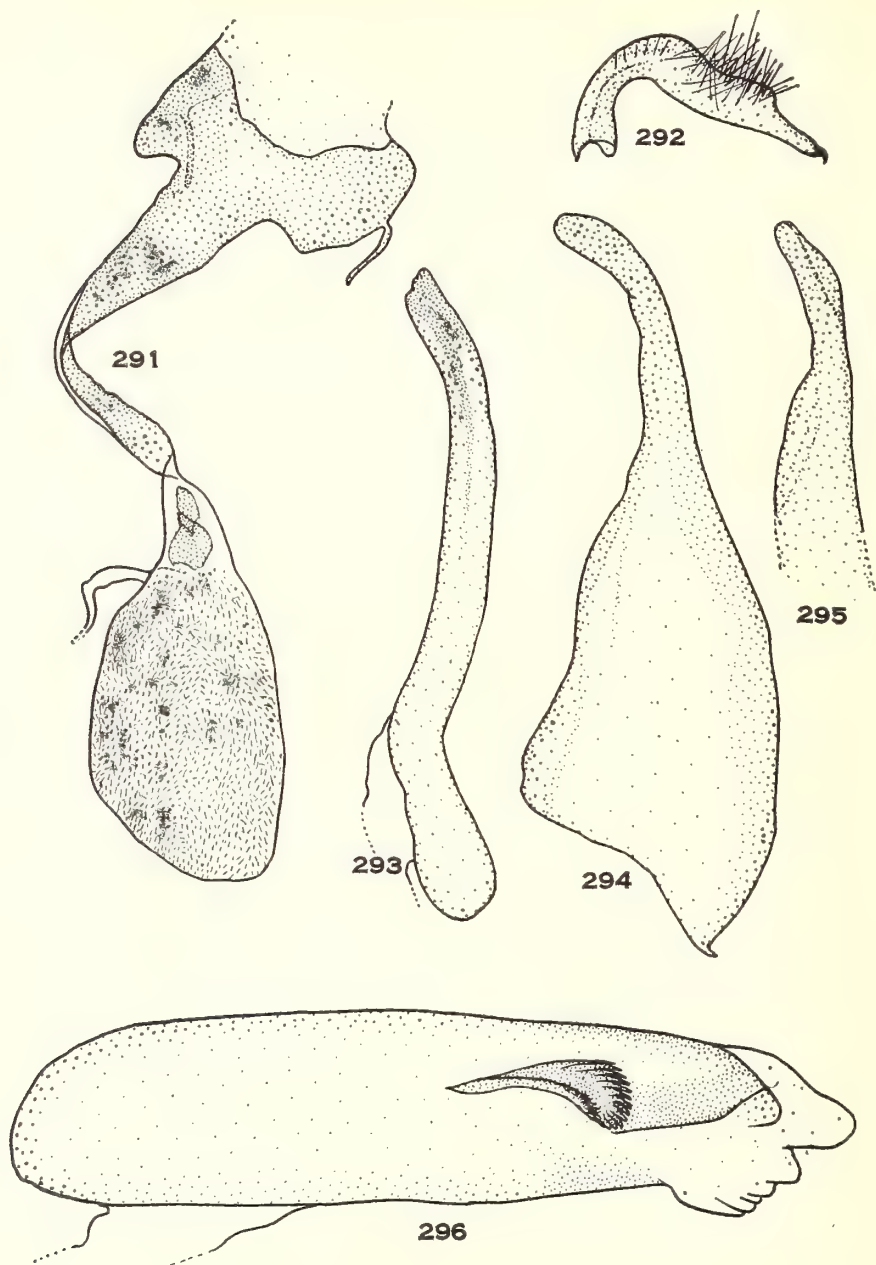


FIG.

291. *Britha brithodes* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 30$)
 292. *Britha brithodes* sp.n. uncus ($\times 40$)
 293. *Britha brithodes* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 40$)
 294. *Britha brithodes* sp.n. left valve ($\times 40$)
 295. *Britha brithodes* sp.n. apex of right valve ($\times 40$)
 296. *Tegena steeleae* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 55$)

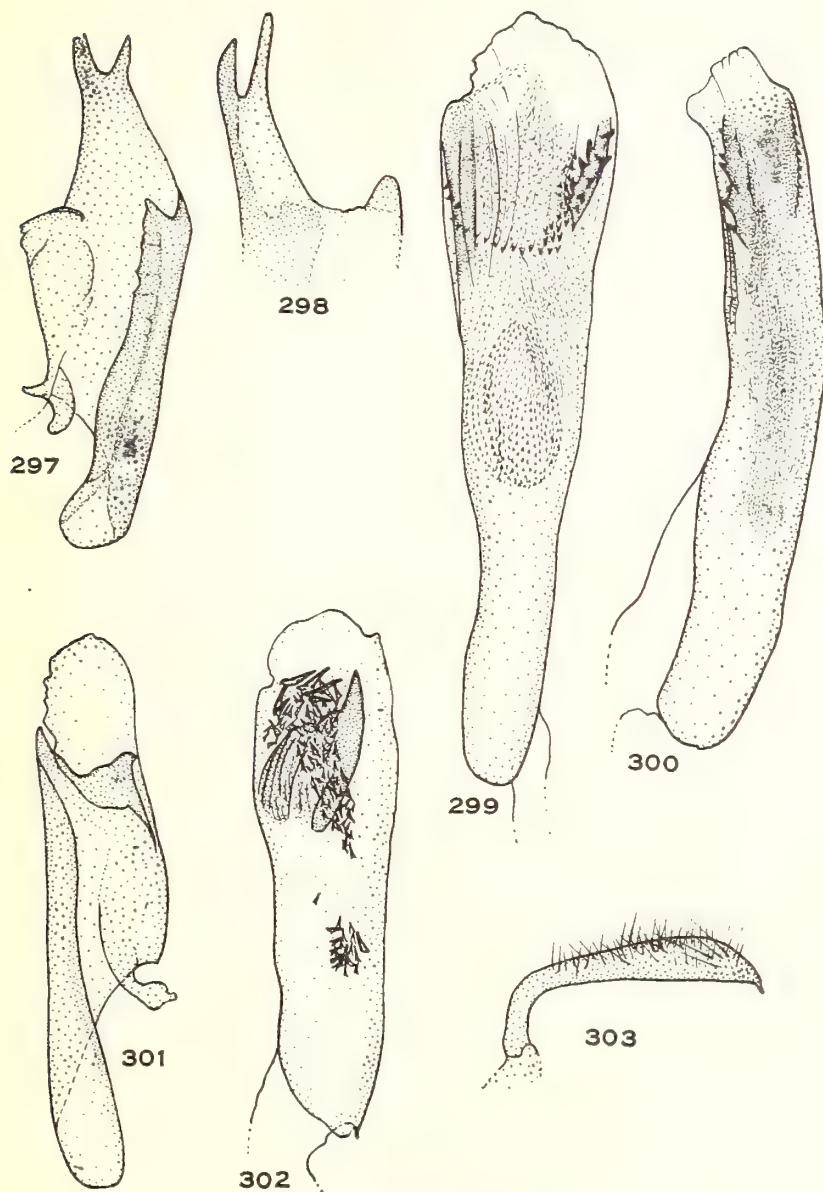


FIG.

297. *Nodaria lophobela* sp.n. right valve ($\times 35$)
 298. *Nodaria lophobela* sp.n. apex of left valve ($\times 35$)
 299. *Nodaria lophobela* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 35$)
 300. *Nodaria nodosalis* H.Sch. aedeagus ($\times 40$)
 301. *Nodaria verticalis* sp.n. left valve ($\times 40$)
 302. *Nodaria verticalis* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 40$)
 303. *Nodaria verticalis* sp.n. uncus ($\times 40$)

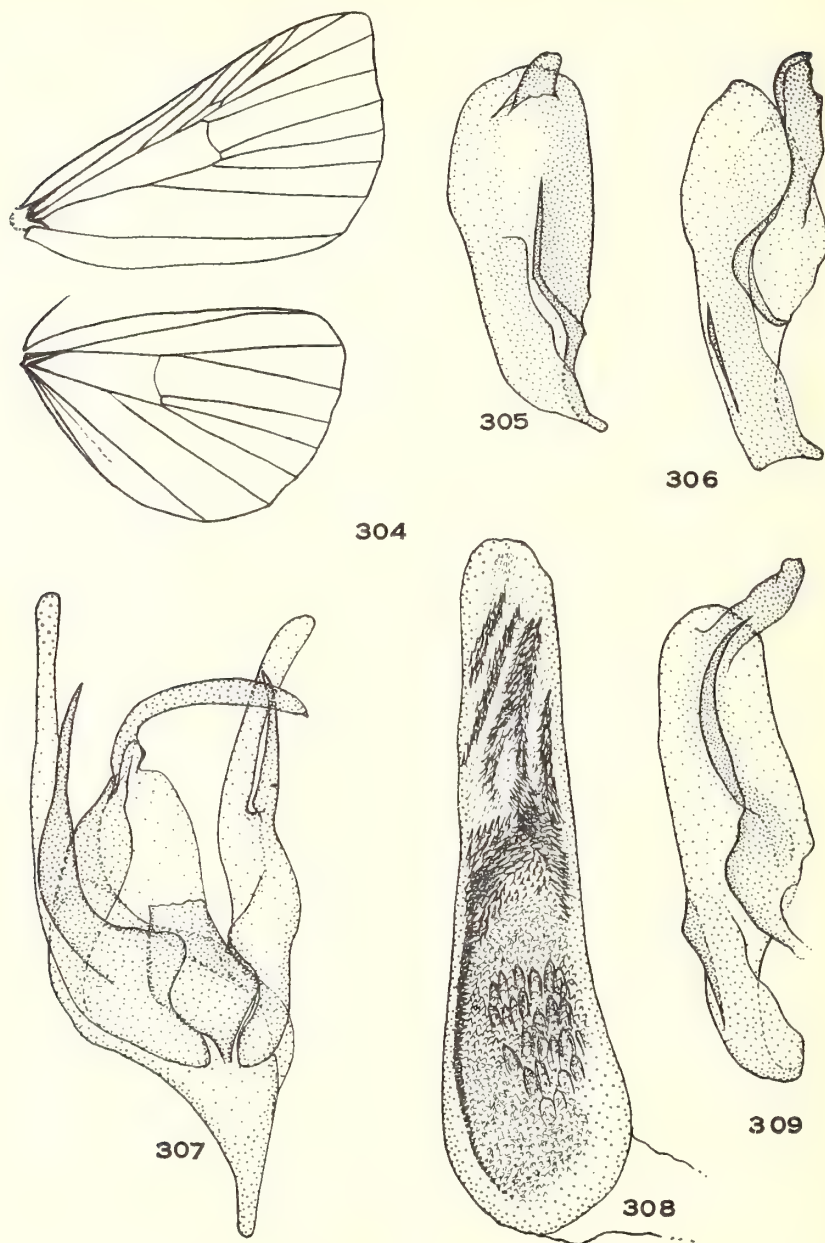


FIG.

304. *Tosacantha atmocyma* sp.n. neurulation ($\times 6$)
 305. *Hypena prionodes* sp.n. left valve ($\times 40$)
 306. *Hypena biangulata* sp.n. left valve ($\times 40$)
 307. *Tosacantha atmocyma* sp.n. ♂ genitalia ($\times 40$)
 308. *Tosacantha atmocyma* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 40$)
 309. *Hypena albizona* sp.n. left valve ($\times 40$)

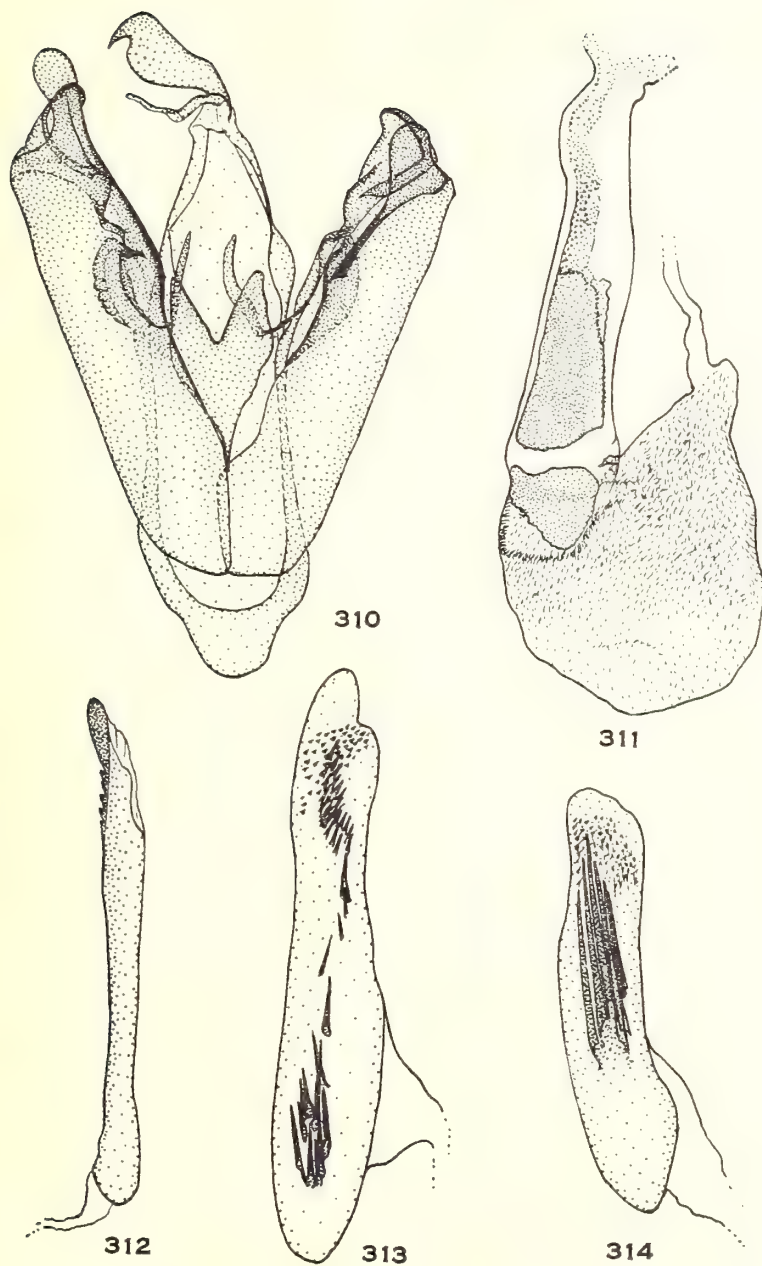


FIG.

310. *Naarda clitodes* sp.n. ♂ genitalia ($\times 40$)311. *Naarda clitodes* sp.n. ♀ genitalia ($\times 40$)312. *Naarda clitodes* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 40$)313. *Progonia aenicta* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 40$)314. *Progonia luctuosa* Hampson aedeagus ($\times 40$)

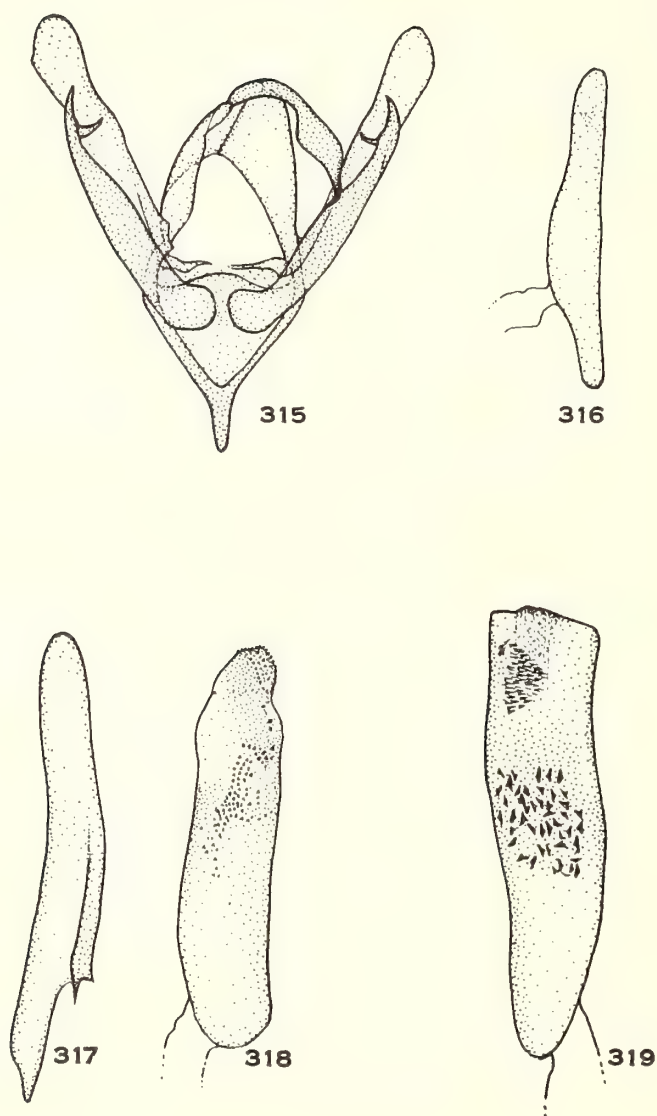


FIG.

315. *Gynaephila icterica* sp.n. ♂ genitalia ($\times 40$)
 316. *Gynaephila icterica* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 40$)
 317. *Hyphenodes haploa* sp.n. left valve ($\times 80$)
 318. *Hyphenodes haploa* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 80$)
 319. *Hyphenodes prionodes* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 80$)

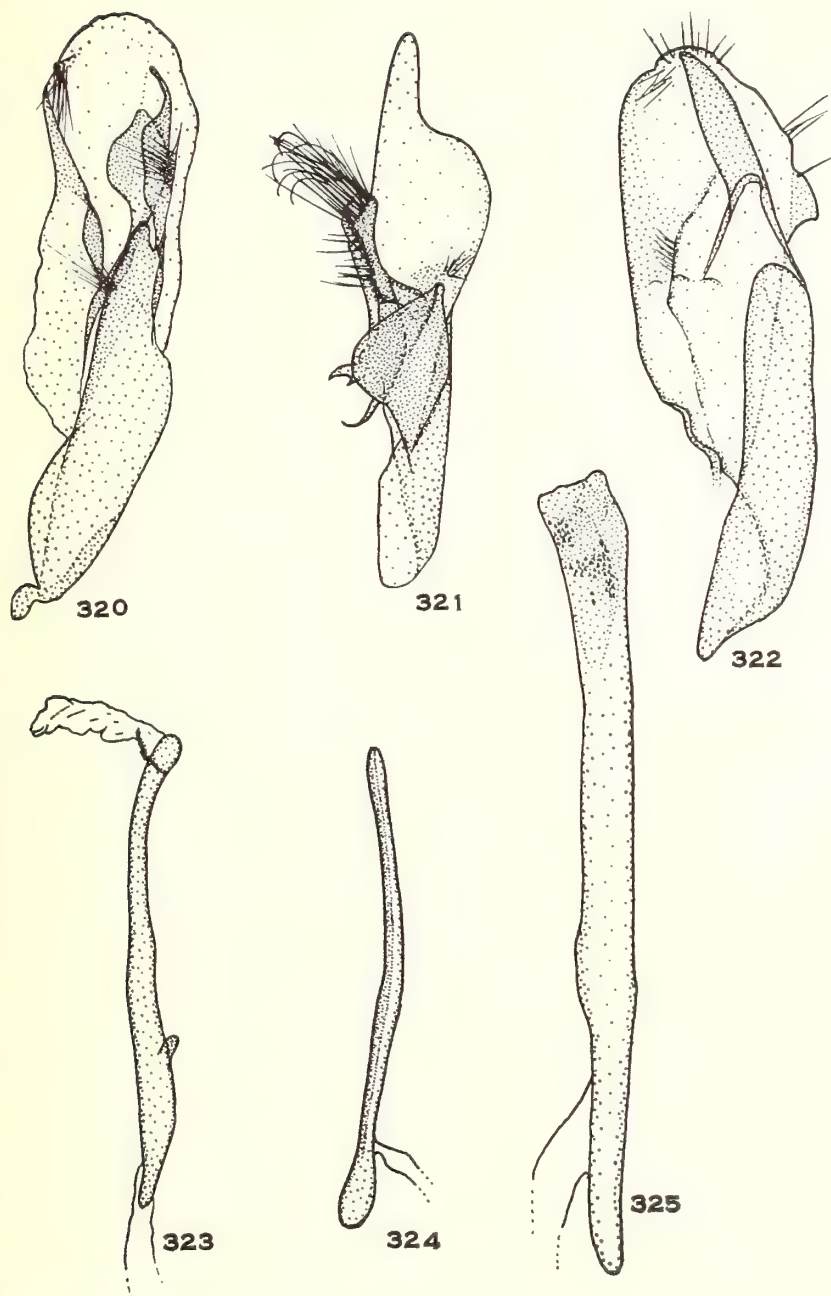


FIG.

320. *Luceria pamphaea* sp.n. left valve ($\times 40$)321. *Schrankia solitaria* sp.n. left valve ($\times 40$)322. *Luceria emarginata* sp.n. left valve ($\times 80$)

FIG.

323. *Luceria pamphaea* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 40$)324. *Schrankia solitaria* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 40$)325. *Luceria emarginata* sp.n. aedeagus ($\times 80$)



MADE AND PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED
LONDON AND BECCLES

